The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Prussians about Paris Short of Ammunition.

Another Successful Sortie from the Besieged City Reported.

Satisfactory Explanation from Luxembourg to Prussia.

The Treaty of Annexation Ratified by Baden.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

The Opening of the Bombardment of Paris—Cause of the Delay—Another Successful Sortie From Paris—Versailles Said to be Invested—Prussian Gains.

LONDON, Dec. 16—Evening.—A dispatch received from Versailles today gives a new explanation of the delay in opening the bombardment of Paris by the Prussians. There is a lack of ammunition in the German Army, and the roads are so wet and heavy that none can be brought forward at present. The same cause has prevented the movement of the heavy siege guns. It is probable that the fire will not be opened for a fortnight yet.

SORTIE FROM PARIS.

LILLE, Dec. 16—Evening.—It is rumored that another sortie has been made from Paris, which accounts for the rapid withdrawal of the German forces from this region. It is said that the French came out from behind their fortifications in immense force, and have already completely invested Versailles. Fighting is now going on in the direction of Albert and Abbeville.

RESISTANCE OF BELOIT.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The French garrison at Belfort still makes a gallant defense. The neighboring heights have all been captured by the Germans, but not without suffering considerable loss. The French losses in these preliminary engagements were comparatively light. The German position has greatly improved lately.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 15.—The Germans, after a slight skirmish, occupied Beaumont, a few miles west of Evreux, on the 11th.

PORTS TO BE BLOCKADED.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The French ports of Fécamp, Dieppe and Havre are to be blockaded.

LUXEMBOURG.

Alleged Explanation to Prussia—The Danger of a Conflict Removed.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The special correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs from Berlin to-day that the explanations which have been made by the Luxembourg Government to Prussia on the subject of the present territorial difficulty "remove the danger of a conflict."

England's Duty Defined—Charges of Prussia Against the French Consul—French Army Fugitives Re-Enlisted.

LONDON, Dec. 16—Evening.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, this evening, in an editorial article on the Luxembourg question, declares it to be the duty of England, in this crisis, to impress upon the Prussian Government the fact that her violation of the territory of Luxembourg will not be regarded with indifference by Great Britain, nor allowed to pass with impunity. The mere departure from her neutrality on the part of Luxembourg is no excuse for this Prussian aggression.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Prussian Government charges that the French Consul at Luxembourg keeps his office open for the re-enlistment of fugitives from the French Army.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Annexation of Baden to the German Confederation—Payment of the Scheldt Dues—Interest on the French Debt—Court of Arbitration Urged for the Settlement of Issues Between the United States and Great Britain—Transfer of Guiana to the Dutch.

CARLSRUHE, Dec. 17.—The Baden Chamber has ratified the Federal treaty looking to the annexation of the State to the North German Confederation.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—The Mecklenburg Diet has rejected the project submitted by the Government for the payment by the Duchy of 28,000 francs toward the redemption of the Scheldt dues. Resolves providing for the payment of 14,000 francs were however adopted, leaving the remainder of the 28,000 francs to be paid by the Hanse towns.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 15.—The Provisional French Government advertises the payment of the January interest on the national debt.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The *Examiner* of yesterday has an editorial article on the late Message of President GRANT, and the relations between the United States and Great Britain. It urges that the questions at issue between the two countries be left to a Court of Arbitration, and that such Court sit permanently.

It is reported that negotiations are pending for the cession of Guiana to Holland.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—It is said that the delay on the part of the French Government in acceding to the London Conference is due wholly to the difficulty of communication between Bordeaux and Paris.

MANITOBA.

An Excited Political Canvass Going On—A Man Attacked for Proposing a Vote of Confidence in the Governor.

TORONTO, Dec. 17.—The latest advices from Manitoba, received here, are that the elections were proceeding there. Party feeling was running very high between the Government and the Opposition. One of the Government party, named Mr. TANNER, who had proposed a vote of confidence in the new Governor, which was carried by a vote of three to one, was attacked while on his way home, his horse frightened, and himself thrown from his wagon and fatally injured.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The Winnipeg *Manitoban*, of the 3d inst., says: On the 30th ult., as JAMES TANNER, JAMES ROSS and others were returning from an electioneering discussion with Dr. LYNCH, they were assaulted with stones and clubs by a party of men, and TANNER was killed by being thrown from his horse. The others escaped unhurt. It is claimed that the assault was made by the friends of LYNCH and SCHULTZ.

Suspension of Shoe-Dealers in Philadelphia—Fourteen Firms in the Movement.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The *Commercial List* of today says: "The suspension of fourteen firms of manufacturers, commission-houses and jobbers in the shoe-trade during the past two weeks has caused not only excitement, but alarm for credit and the future course of business. The following is a list of the broken houses, with an estimate of their liabilities: O. S. Claflin & Co., $179,000; Goslin & Vachtel, $170,000; Frank Keen, $60,000; Morrow & Pendleton, $13,000; C. Black, $30,000; W. McKnight & Son, $64,000; C. Fay, $25,000; P. Butman, $40,000; T. P. & S. S. Smith, $60,000; Langley & Vincent, $2,000; Mason & Bowman, $28,000; Ambrose & McManker, $40,000; Dorman & Wiley, $20,000; a firm, name suppressed, $34,000. O. S. Claflin & Co. will pay about forty per cent.; F. Keen, fifty per cent.; W. McKnight & Son, forty per cent.; P. Butman, fifty per cent.; Langley & Vincent, forty per cent.; T. P. & S. S. Smith, twenty-five per cent.; and Goslin & Vachtel about twenty-five per cent. It is not heard what proposition has been made by the other houses, though it is not anticipated they will pay over twenty-five per cent. The firm whose name has been suppressed expresses its ability to pay dollar for dollar of the liabilities. The total liabilities are $755,000.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Cold Weather and Heavy Rain in California—A Bogus Bishop of Persia on a Swindling Tour—Collector of the Port of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Unusually cool weather is prevailing throughout the State. At 8 o'clock this morning, the thermometer at Sacramento was 34°, and at San Francisco 50°. Heavy rains are prevailing throughout Southern California....It has been discovered that the Catholic people and clergy here have been badly swindled lately by an impostor claiming to be the Bishop of Persia. He was dressed in gorgeous raiment and preached in several churches. After raising considerable sums of money to build churches in Asia, he decamped....It is rumored that Mr. WASHBURN, the late Minister to Paraguay, will succeed Mr. PHELPS as Collector of the Port of San Francisco.

Violation of the Fifteenth Amendment—Shipments of Treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Several parties engaged in collecting miners' tax from Chinamen in California have been indicted to appear before the United States Grand Jury for violation of the Fifteenth Amendment....The steam-ship *Colorado* sailed for Panama today. She carried $240,800 in treasure, with a light freight and passenger list....Ten tons of white wheat for seed were shipped for Chicago per railroad today.

MYSTERIOUS DEATHS.

A Life Insurance Agent Found Dead in His Bed—He Had Secured Liberal Policies—Did Chancellor Lansing Hang Himself?

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 16.—OLIVER C. FITCH, of Troy, a life insurance agent, was found dead in bed at his boarding-house in this city this morning. He retired in apparent good health at a seasonable hour last evening, and some mystery envelops his sudden death. A post-mortem examination has been held, and the surgeons report that they found a sufficient quantity of chloroform in the stomach to account for his death, and believe his death was caused thereby. The Coroner's jury withheld their verdict until a searching investigation can be had in the case. It is ascertained that deceased had insurance policies on his life amounting, so far as heard from, to $16,000.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The Schenectady *Star* this evening contains an article relating to the mysterious disappearance of Chancellor LANSING. The writer says the Chancellor hung himself in his room at the City Hotel, New-York; that his body was secretly removed to his brother's, buried in the family vault in that City, and that the manner in which he came to his death was hushed up. Insanity, caused by loss of his property, is ascribed as the motive for his suicide. The writer's information was obtained from a minister of this city, who expressed himself sincere and confident that the assertions made are true.

FIRES.

Explosion in a Grist-Mill—Two Men Buried in the Debris, and the Building Burned—Insurance on the Property Destroyed in Cincinnati—Burning of a Steam Mill in Illinois.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 17.—Yesterday about 1 o'clock the boiler in J. N. MCDONALD'S grist-mill, at Bay City, exploded, and two men attending the mill at the time were buried beneath the *débris*. The engineer, ALBERT WIDERMAN, was also dead when found. JOHN STRICKER, the miller, was seriously injured and his recovery is doubtful. Several dwellings near were badly injured and one entirely ruined. In the evening a fire suddenly broke out from under a large quantity of grain in the upper stories of the mill, which completely destroyed the building and its contents. Loss about $23,000; insured for $15,000.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—The insurances on the fire last night were as follows:

BARBEN & STOUT, in tobacco, $3,000, in the Market, of New-York; $2,000, in the Roger Williams; $3,000, in the Lumbermens', of Chicago; $2,500, in the Home, of Columbus; Miami, of Valley City; Astor, of New-York; Occidental, of San Francisco. WILLIAM HARE, on stock, $1,000, in the Citizens' City. ERSEINAN, ROUSHEIM & Co., on stock, $4,000, in the London and Liverpool, Royal, National and Globe, each; REUBEN SPRINGER, on the building, $4,000 in the Equitable City. The Firemen's and Citizens', of this city, have respectively risks for $2,500, and $1,000 on the stock. MORTIMER & Co., and E. H. GREIST & Co., on leaf tobacco, have $2,500 in the Commercial, of Albany, and $500 each in the Norwich, of Connecticut, and the Delaware Mutual.

CHICAGO, Ill, Dec. 17.—The large steam-mill of HOUSTON & Co., at Ashton, Lee County, Illinois, was burned last night. The loss is $25,000; insured for $10,000.

A Notorious Desperado Killed in North Carolina—A Company of Soldiers After His Confederates—A Defaulting Book-Keeper at Chicago.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 17.—JACK MCLAUGHLIN, one of a gang of notorious outlaws of Robeson County, and for whose capture large rewards have been offered by the Governor of the State, and the authorities of Robeson County, was killed yesterday, near Vigill, by HENRY BIGGS. MCLAUGHLIN had forced BIGGS to accompany him on one of his predatory excursions, BIGGS being unarmed. Stopping in a swamp, they built a fire and lay down to rest. MCLAUGHLIN fell asleep, when BIGGS secured his pistol and shot him dead. The affair caused a great deal of excitement and much rejoicing in Robeson County, where MCLAUGHLIN'S many and bloody deeds made him a terror to all good citizens. A company of United States soldiers are still in that county aiding citizens in efforts to kill or capture MCLAUGHLIN'S confederates.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—WM. R. SCHROEDER, a book-keeper for Messrs. COOK, COBURN & Co., advertising agents, turns out to be a defaulter to that concern to the amount of $20,000, all of which he has pilfered within the past two years.

Sentence for Embezzlement—Burglary near Albany.

DETROIT, Dec. 17.—F. H. H. PRIMROSE, who pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzling $23,000 from the Grand Trunk Railway, has been sentenced to the State Prison for three years. PRIMROSE implicates S. E. MARTIN, a former Division Superintendent of the same road, and charges that MARTIN received $17,000 of the money. MARTIN has fled to Canada.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The residence of a farmer named THOMAS HOLMES, on the Cherry Valley Turnpike, was entered by two burglars this morning, who attacked Mr. HOLMES, inflicting two serious blows. On Mr. HOLMES calling for assistance, the robbers fled.

Ice on the Hudson River—Steamers Interrupted by the Blockade.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 17.—North of Hudson the river is filled with ice. Yesterday afternoon, the steamer *St. John* was hard aground on Coeyman's Bar, and the steamer *Boardman* had to put back from Hudson to Catskill, on account of the ice. This morning, the large steamer *Drew* lies aground above Staats Point. The weather is cold.

WASHINGTON.

Spurious Champagne and the Internal Revenue Tax—Correspondence Among German Soldiers—Programme of the Receptions—The Postal Telegraph Question—Treasury Statement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Col. GIVEN has returned from New-York where he has been to investigate the spurious wine manufactories, especially of champagne wines. He has informed himself fully in regard to all the details of manufacture, and will make a full report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who will decide upon the question at issue. The class of manufacturers referred to lately in these dispatches, who infuse into pure wine carbonic acid gas by a mechanical process claim that the product is in no particular different from champagne charged with gas by fermentation, and that it is pure champagne. While the Department has under advisement the question whether these wines should be taxed as imitations, or not, the large number of other manufacturers who make liquors which are plainly imitations, will have the law vigorously enforced against them, and the tax collected.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Judge DRAKE is expected to take his place on the bench of the Court of Claims on Tuesday next. The cases of claims for cotton will come up before that Court next week and will occupy a large part of its time through the present term.

CORRESPONDENCE AMONG GERMAN SOLDIERS.

The Post-office Department has received some interesting statistics from the postal department of Berlin, showing to what extent the German troops make use of the mail service. From July 16 to Nov. 15, inclusive, ordinary letters and correspondence cards to and from the army, and interchanged between divisions of troops, numbered 49,200,000, a daily average of 400,000. Money was sent to the army for private purposes during the same time to the amount of 2,706,000 thalers, or 22,000 daily. The money sent from the army was 1,150,000 thalers, a daily rate of 9,345. Besides, there were the newspapers and private packages, forming altogether a mass of postal matter that required for its transportation 323 railroad cars and many hundred canal-boats. These statistics furnish noteworthy evidence of the general intelligence and education of the German soldiers.

PERSONAL.

The President received no visitors in his office today, but was on the street several hours enjoying the crisp and bracing air. Attorney-General AKERMAN left here yesterday morning for Georgia, and will return in about ten days. Commissioner PARKER, of the Indian Office, will not probably return from the Indian Council till about the 10th of January. His return will not be hastened by the investigation ordered into the affairs of his office.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE.

Gen. PLEASONTON will not, it is expected, enter on the duties of his new office for a week or two. The district in which he has been Collector is the largest Collection District in the country, and he will need to take some time to put its affairs in a condition to leave. Meantime, Judge DOUGLAS continues to act as Commissioner of Revenue.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

The impression seems to gain strength that Gen. M. D. LEGGETT, of Zanesville, Ohio, is likely to be the next Commissioner of Patents. He is a strong personal friend of the President and of Secretary DELANO, and is said to have eminent qualifications for the office. While the report of Gen. LEGGETT'S selection has not received official confirmation, it has not been denied, and it owes its origin to one of his intimate acquaintances. He had at one time an opportunity to be Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio.

PROGRAMME OF RECEPTIONS.

The programme of the customary receptions during the Winter at the White House, and by the ladies of the Cabinet officers is published. The President's New-Year reception will be given on Monday, Jan. 2. Mrs. GRANT'S first reception will be given on Tuesday, Jan. 10, and she will give a reception on that day of each week until the beginning of the season of Lent. The ladies of the members of the Cabinet will receive every Thursday, commencing Jan. 12. The President will give one evening reception in January, and two during the month of February. The usual weekly Presidential dinners will not be given this season. Several dinner parties will be given during the season, invitations for but one of which will be extended. One of these dinner parties will be to the Judges of the United States Supreme Court and Court of Claims, another to the Cabinet, another to the Diplomatic Corps, and one to members of Congress generally.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The House Committee on the Postal Telegraph heard Mr. HUBBARD again this morning, and Mr. ORTON, on behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company. After some discussion Gen. WASHBURN was allowed to report his bill by a majority of the Committee. Messrs. DAWES and PALMER will report the Senate bill advocated by Mr. HUBBARD. It is understood that neither of the majority, excepting Mr. WASHBURN, agreed to support his bill, each reserving the right to vote against it.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The following is an official statement covering the transactions of the past week:

Receipts of fractional currency	$833,500
Shipments of notes	3,763,670
Shipments of fractional currency	421,335
Held as security for national bank circulation	345,707,650
Held for public deposits	15,819,500
Mutilated notes burned	528,575
Total amount burned to date	34,274,768
Bank currency destroyed	660,040
Total amount issued therefor	32,967,795
Bank circulation outstanding	304,496,759
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed	493,200

The balance in the Treasury today at 3 o'clock was:

Currency	$28,390,948 33
Coin	99,518,353 23
Coin certificates	19,500,000 00

SNOW.

Snow commenced falling here this evening at 6 P. M.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

The Several Amendments and Substitutes Offered in the House of Representatives.

The following are the amendments proposed to Mr. BUTLER'S Amnesty bill:

By Mr. BINGHAM—To strike out the first section and insert the following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each House concurring therein,) That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States by reason of participation in the late rebellion, be, and they are hereby, removed from all persons, except such persons as were Senators or Representatives in Congress in the year 1870 or 1861, or were in either of said years officers in the army or navy of the United States, heads of any department of the Government of the United States, or Judges of any of the Courts thereof, or foreign Ministers of the United States; and except, also, all persons who, in violation of said amendment, have held office since the 1st day of June, A. D. 1870.

By Mr. BECK—As a substitute for the original bill:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of each House concurring.) That all persons, other than those hereinafter excepted, now disqualified to hold office, by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, are hereby relieved from such disability, and the same is hereby removed from and after the passage of this act, except from the following classes of persons:

First—Whoever, having been educated at the Military Academy at West Point, or the Naval School at Annapolis, shall have engaged in the rebellion and insurrection against the United States, or giving aid and comfort to the enemies thereof:

Second—Whoever, having been a member of either House of Congress of the United States, shall have engaged in rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

Third—Whoever shall have held the office of head of one of the Executive departments of the Government of the United States, or Minister Plenipotentiary, or Minister Resident, or Judge of any Court under the United States, and shall have engaged in rebellion or insurrection against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH—To strike out all after the word "that" in Mr. BECK'S substitute, and insert the following:

All political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States are hereby removed.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Obligation of the Company to Reimburse the Government for Interest Paid on the Bonds Granted to the Road—Opinion of Attorney-General Akerman.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Dec. 15, 1870.

To Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: I have considered the questions presented in your letters of Oct. 7 and Nov. 23 last, in relation to the claim of the United States on the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for reimbursement of interest paid by the United States on bonds issued as a subsidy to that Company.

THE ORIGINAL GRANT OF BONDS.

By the act of July 1, 1862, section 2, 12 United States Statutes, page 492, bonds of the United States were to be issued to the Company to the amount of $16,000 a mile, upon the completion and equipment of each forty miles of the road, payable in thirty years after date, bearing six per centum per annum interest, the interest payable semi-annually; and to secure the repayment to the United States, as hereinafter provided, of the amount of said notes, together with all interest thereon which shall have been paid by the United States, the issue of said bonds and delivery to the Company, *ipso facto* constitute a first mortgage bond on the whole line of the railroad and telegraph, &c. Section 6 provides that the grants aforesaid are made upon condition that said Company shall pay said bonds at maturity, and shall keep said railroad and telegraph line in repair and use, and shall at all times transmit dispatches over said telegraph line, and transport mails, troops and munitions of war, supplies and public stores upon said railroad for the Government whenever required to do so by any Department thereof; and that the Government shall at all times have the precedence in the use of the same for all the purposes aforesaid at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service; and all compensation for services rendered for the Government shall be applied to the payment of said bonds and interest until the whole amount is fully paid. The said Company may also pay the United States wholly, or in part, in the same, or other bonds, Treasury notes or other evidences of debt against the United States to be allowed at par, and after said road is completed, until the said bonds and interest are paid, at least five per centum of the net earnings of said road shall also be annually applied to the payment thereof.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL ACT.

This act was succeeded by the act of July 2, 1864, (13 United States Statutes, page 355,) the fifth section of which provides that only one-half of the compensation for services rendered for the Government by said companies shall be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the Government in aid of the construction of said roads. Section 10 further provides that the companies participating in the construction of the Pacific Railroad may "issue their first-mortgage bonds on their respective railroad and telegraph lines, to an amount not exceeding the amount of the bonds of the United States, and of even tenor, date, time of maturity, rate and character of interest with the bonds authorized to be issued to said railroad companies respectively; and the lien of the United States bonds shall be subordinate to that of the bonds of any or either of said companies hereby authorized to be issued on their respective roads, property and equipments, except as to the provisions of the sixth section of the act, to which this is an amendment." The act of 1862 above quoted.—"Relating to the transmission of dispatches and the transportation of mails, troops, munitions of war, supplies and public stores for the Government of the United States."

EFFECT OF THE COMPANY'S REFUSAL TO REIMBURSE.

The Government has issued its bonds to the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of many millions, and it has paid the accrued interest on these bonds. Upon an application to the Company to reimburse this interest the Company refuses, contending that the Government has no valid claim upon the Company for reimbursement of interest until the principal of the bonds shall be due, except as to one-half of the compensation for services rendered by the Company for the Government and to the five per centum of the net earnings of the road after its completion. If the Company is right the Government must go on paying out the interest twice a year, and wait thirty years for its pay, except the probably small amount of one-half the compensation due to the Company as a carrier for the Government, and five per cent. of the net earnings. The amount which the Company will thus owe the Government, at the expiration of thirty years will be nearly treble the principal of the bonds, and more, if the interest of the paid coupons is charged against the Company; and while this heavy debt shall be accumulating against the Company the Government will all the time be paying to the Company one-half of the value of the services rendered to it by the Company. Without a wonderful increase in value, there is no probability that the road and all the appurtenant property will be worth at the end of thirty years—the thus increased debt then due to the Government after the first mortgage creditors shall have been satisfied. Meanwhile the Company may be paying dividends to its stockholders out of the earnings which natural justice would apply to the relief of that creditor through whose benefactions the road has been mainly built. A construction which leads to such results ought not to be adopted, unless clearly required by the language of the law. In considering the subject I have inquired whether a rate of construction favorable to the Company should be followed where the language of the statute leaves the mind in doubt. Between a grantor for a valuable consideration and the grantee, the law adopts a construction favorable to the latter; where the transaction is an act of bounty the construction of doubtful language should be in favor of the doubt. (Fourteen opinions of Attorney-Generals, pp. 59 and 60. Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company *vs.* LITCHFIELD, 23 How. 88.)

AID TO THE ROAD AN ACT OF BOUNTY.

I regard the aid to the Union Pacific Railroad Company as substantially an act of bounty on the part of the Government. There is, it is true, something like a valuable consideration in the stipulations for preference to the Government in the business of the road, but when we look at the whole matter and see how much Government does for the Company, and how little the Company is required in return to do for the Government, we must conclude that the Government and the Company are substantially in the relation of donor and donee. The Company admits a liability to repay the principal and interest to the Government. The controversy is as to the time when the interest is to be repaid. In the absence of distinct provisions upon that subject, it would seem just that, as soon as the Government pays money for the Company, the Company should be bound to reimburse the Government. The principle of justice is the basis of the common law action for money paid. Is there anything in the aiding acts which makes this principle inoperative here? Those acts aid the Company both by bonds and by donations of land. The lands are given absolutely, and the titles, as the conditions are complied with, from time to time issue to the Company. It was manifestly the intention of Congress that the Government should lose, and that the Company should acquire the lands; but in the case of the lands, the idea of reimbursement is a standing attendant upon all the provisions for this form of aid.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE LAW.

The fifth section of the act of 1862, in order to secure the repayment to the United States, as hereinafter provided, of the amount of said bonds so issued and delivered to said Company, together with all interest thereon which shall have been paid by the United States makes the issue and delivery of the bonds to constitute a first mortgage on the road and connected property, and then provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may take possession in case of default. This section does not specify the time when the interest shall be repaid; the main stress of the argument for the Company depends on the first clause of next sections. The grants aforesaid are made upon condition that the said Company shall pay the said bonds at maturity; as construed by the Company this clause should be read: "The said Company shall pay said bonds and interest at the maturity of the principal of the bonds." But it is observable that, at the first mention of reimbursement, in the fifth section, the bonds and interest are severally named. In the language quoted from the beginning of the sixth section, no separate mention is made of interest. If the omission of the mention of interest were designed, the time of paying interest is not effected by this clause, and is determinable by the other considerations in the case. If the omission was casual, and the word "bonds," as used in the sixth section, embraces interest as well as principal, it is an extravagant stretch of the meaning of the word "maturity" to hold that, as to the principal, it signifies the time when the principal falls due; and, as to the interest, it signifies the time when the interest falls due. Conceding that this is not the more common meaning of the word "maturity," as applied to such bonds, I think there is enough in the whole character of the statutes now under examination to authorize this interpretation of it as used here. If the clause refers to interest at all the interest falls due semi-annually, and, in fact, a separate instrument (a coupon) is issued for each installment of interest. Suppose the, not very unusual, case of a written obligation to pay money by installments. Speaking of the maturity of that paper, we should mean the several times when the successive installments become due. Each coupon is a separate engagement, and may be sued upon without even producing the bond to which it was originally attached. (Commissioners of Knox County, Indiana, *vs.* ASPINWALL *et al.*, 21 How., p. 53.)

RESULT OF A FAILURE TO REDEEM.

The fifth section provides that upon the failure of the Company to redeem said bonds, or any part of them, when required to do so by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the said road, with all the rights, franchises, immunities, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and also all the lands granted to said Company by the United States which, at the time of said default shall remain in the ownership of the Company, may be taken possession of by the Secretary of the Treasury for the use and benefit of the United States. It is not likely that Congress intended to incumber this important provision with anything unimportant or useless. We must suppose that in authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, on the failure to redeem the bonds or any part of them, to take possession of all lands granted to said Company by the United States, which at the time of said defaults should remain in the ownership of said Company, Congress intended to obtain substantive and valuable security. The third section, which gives to the Company five alternate sections of land a mile on each side of the road, provides that all such lands which shall not be sold or disposed of by said Company within three years after the entire road shall have been completed, shall be subject to settlement and pre-emption, like other lands, at a price not exceeding $1 25 per acre, to be paid to said Company.

The object and the certain effect of this provision was to compel the Company to sell the granted lands by the end of three years from the completion of the road. The seventeenth section forfeits the whole road to the United States if not completed by the 1st day of July, 1876. Then it appears that Congress expected that granted lands of sufficient value to be an important security for the Company's debts, would be in the possession of the Company when a default might occur. No such lands could be expected to remain in the possession of the Company, after the 1st of July, 1879. This date is at least thirteen years earlier than the time when the principal of the bonds will fall due. By that date then it is possible that there should be a default. As to the principal of the bonds, the only default which can happen by that time is a default in the payment of interest. Congress, in thus providing for an entry upon the granted lands, provided, in effect, for an entry for a default, which might happen before the 1st of July, 1879, and such default can be in the matter of interest alone.

WHAT IS CLAIMED BY THE ROAD.

Counsel for the Company derive one argument in support of their views, from the language of the fifth section of the act of 1st of July, 1862, that only one-half of the compensation for the services rendered for this Government, (as said Company shall be required,) to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the Government in aid of the construction of said road. (134 U. S. Stat., p. 359.) The language of the sixth section of act of 1862 on this subject is: "All compensation for services rendered for the Government shall be applied to the payment of said bonds and interest until the whole amount is fully paid." There is this difference between the amendment that the latter omits the words "and interest." If this omission was intentional, it shows that Congress in passing the amending act, intended to leave in force all the provisions of the original act in relation to the reimbursement of interest, and reduce the reservation of compensation one-half, in so far only as that reservation should be applicable to the discharge of the principle of the bonds, an application which could only be required in the event that the interest should be regularly repaid by the Company from some other sources. If the omission was accidental, and the word "Bonds," in the fifth section of the act of 1864, means the same as the words "Bonds and Interest" in the sixth section of the act of 1862, then Congress intended to reduce the specific appropriation of the compensation for service rendered for the Government, from all to half. An argument is made for the Company that this specific appropriation indicates that Congress expected no reimbursement from the general resources of the Company before the maturity of the principal of the bonds, except the five per centum of the net earnings after the completion of the road, which is to be annually applied to the payment of the bonds and interest. This argument would reach too far. The limitation of it to payments before the maturity of the principle is warranted by nothing in the statutes, themselves fairly carried out.

EFFECT OF THESE CLAIMS.

It would establish that neither the principal of the bonds nor the interest can be required from the Company by the Government, except out of one-half of the compensation for services rendered to the Government, and out of the reservation of five per centum of the net earnings. If these are the only resources from which the Government can claim payment of principal and interest, before the expiration of the thirty years, they are the only resources from which such payment can be obtained after the expiration of the thirty years. It is incredible that Congress intended to assume so large a liability with so small a provision for reimbursement. The question may be asked, why the reservation of one-half of the compensation for carrying for the Government, and the five per centum upon the net earnings should be made at all? If Congress intended that the Government should be reimbursed by the Company from its general resources, either before or after the expiration of the thirty years, various answers might be suggested. The act of 1864 was passed in the midst of a formidable war. The intervention of foreign Powers was within the range of possibility. An occasion might possibly arise for transportation of troops and munitions of war across the continent to such an extent that the Government would, for the time, absorb the whole service of the road. In such a case it would be exceedingly harsh for the Government to reserve for its own debt the whole compensation for that service, and thus have the Company without current resources for carrying on the road. An argument against this construction, to which my mind has come, has been founded on the language of a member of the House of Representatives, when the act of 1862 was under consideration. In expounding an act of Congress, the construction placed upon it by individual members, in the debate which took place on its passage, cannot be considered. (Eldridge *vs.* Williams, 30 Howard, 1-6, Opinion, page 464; 9 Opinion, page 57.) I am more impressed by the rejection of an offered amendment to require the payment of current interest. (Congressional *Globe*, part 2, 1861, 2 page, 1,911.) But this was only in one House of Congress. It was in Committee of the Whole, and after a very brief debate and the weight which fairly belongs to such a circumstance is insufficient to revise, the conclusion of which I am brought by the other considerations in the case. It has been agreed on the part of the Company that an intention to require the immediate repayment of interest would have been distinctly expressed. This argument may be turned the other way with equal force. It may be said that an intention to postpone the repayment of interest would have been distinctly expressed. The addition of a few plain words would have settled the meaning one way or the other beyond all controversy, and strictly construing the acts whenever obscure against the party most benefited by them, I find in the omission of such words a strong reason for holding that Congress meant to have in full force the equities that prescribe the immediate payment of money paid for one's benefit and at the request.

CONCLUSION OF THE WHOLE MATTER.

My conclusion, then, is that the Government may lawfully claim from the Company the amount of the interest in question, as such interest is paid by the Government. To the particular question in your letter of Nov. 23, I answer that the Government may retain the entire amount of compensation for services rendered to it by the Company, applying the same to the interest paid by the United States, unless such interest shall have been repaid by the Company, and in that event one-half of the compensation for such services may be reserved and applied to the principal of the bonds.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.
(Signed,) A. T. AKERMAN,
Attorney-General.

The Pork Product—Hog-Packing in the West.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—The Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange has the following statistics of hog-packing: In St. Louis, 120,000; same time last year, 155,968. In Chicago, 275,920; last year, 308,405. In Cincinnati, 204,642; last year, 233,200. In Louisville, 190,696; last year, 157,974; In Milwaukee, 65,000; last year, 76,500. Quincy, 8,350; last year, 20,010; Keokuk, 7,300; last year, 26,000. St. Joseph, 21,000; Des Moines, 3,000; Kansas City, 11,300; Burlington, 300.

THE BALL UP.

The Ice-Carnival of 1870-71 Commenced.

The First Skating Yesterday—Brilliant Prospects for the Season in New-York and Brooklyn.

No sport or exercise, which is at the command of people of all ages and of both sexes, so thoroughly commends itself for its healthful advantages and its enjoyable excitement as skating. In Summer there is an endless variety of out-door amusements and exercises which all can engage in more or less, the most prominent of which is the national game of base-ball for men and boys, and that of croquet for girls and women. In the former all classes and conditions of people can enjoy themselves wherever a vacant field or lot can be found, and the same can be said to more limited extent of the latter. But when the snows of Winter have covered the ball-fields and croquet lawns, and the chill northern blasts render the handling of the materials of these games out of the question, we cease to have any out-door sport to resort to except one, and but for the glorious Winter recreation of skating our people would be badly off for an equivalent for their Summer out-door exercises and pastimes. Skating has an advantage possessed by no other out-door exercise popular with our people. In every other recreation the skillful minority monopolize the chief pleasures of the sport. In base-ball, while the great majority can participate in the excitement and exercise of the game only as spectators, the two contesting nines enjoy all the vigor and spirit of the sport. So in croquet, too, the chief interest is found to centre in the skillful play of the two prominent contestants. Moreover, the interest and enjoyment of every other sport or recreation is necessarily of brief duration, the termination of the game or the particular contest, ending its special enjoyment. In skating, however, all can enjoy themselves to their heart's content from sunrise to sunset, and even up to midnight hours on moonlight nights. Moreover, while in every other recreative exercise there is more or less isolation from social intercourse during the progress of the games, in skating, social enjoyment becomes one of the leading characteristics of the sport. In fact, so much is this the case that the sociality of the skating-pond has come to be as proverbial as that of a New-England Thanksgiving party at the old homestead. While, too, in other sportive gatherings more-or-less of the selfishness of humanity is to be seen developing itself in striking phases, on the skating pond mishaps are borne with a Job-like patience, and collisions are regarded with a charitable forbearance worthy of the days of the promised millenium. In fact, if we desire to see some of the best traits of human nature developed in a mixed assemblage of all classes of our heterogeneous population, we need but to visit one of our crowded Park skating ponds, when the "ball is up" and the ice in fine condition, to realize one of the greatest attractions of our now universal out-door Winter sport.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR SKATING.

As early as the last week in November, preparations were made by the public park officials and the proprietors of the inclosed skating ponds and rinks, in anticipation of the advent of the severe Winter the weather-wise prophets promised us; but up to the 15th inst. the weather was so mild that the skating fraternity began to fear that there would be no more facilities afforded in the shape of good ice than there were last season. But on Thursday last the cold weather set in in right good earnest, and though its advent was marked by a gale of wind anything but favorable for a smooth ice covering on the ponds, the low state of the thermometer which followed, will no doubt lead to a good surface of ice when the wind abates. The great resort of the Metropolis for skating purposes is the Central Park, with its three large skating lakes, the one at Fifty-ninth-street, the other at Seventy-fifth, and the third at the northern end of the Park. At all of these localities the necessary buildings have been put up to accommodate the skaters with retiring and refreshment rooms, and the usual arrangements have been made for the supply of skates. The ball will not go up until the ice is thick enough to bear a large crowd of people, and such a condition of things is not likely to exist until Christmas week. The other great skating resort is the Prospect Park lakes, over in Brooklyn, which are now greater in extent than our Central Park ponds, as the length of the new pond exceeds a mile. In fact 20,000 people can skate at one time on the Prospect Park skating lakes. The extension of the car routes from Prospect Park to the Eastern District of Brooklyn will lead to a large increase of skaters visiting the Park, and, should the ice be strong enough by Christmas, a scene of the most enlivening character will be presented on the Brooklyn Park skating lakes. A feature of the preparations for the coming skating carnival is the array of picturesque and appropriate costumes which have been designed as the fashionable attire for the ice fields for the season. The ladies' dresses for skating, as prepared by the most fashionable *modistes*, are really beautiful, though rather costly, silk velvets and expensive furs being the principal material.

THE PRIVATE SKATING PONDS.

Brooklyn monopolizes the large inclosed ponds for skating purposes, the Capitoline and Union Ponds being model localities for a full enjoyment of the sport. One feature of these places is that, should the ice give way at any time, no possible danger can accrue, except that of catching cold from an involuntary ducking, as the depth of water at each does not exceed two feet, while at the Park ponds it ranges from four to seven and eight feet; hence, care is necessary at the latter ponds to see that the ice is strong enough.

At the Capitoline Pond the water has been ready for the ice for some weeks, and every thing is fully prepared to open the warm and cosy club-houses connected with the pond at an hour's notice. In fact, should the weather continue as cold as it is now, skating will be had there on Monday. This locality is a great resort for the lady skaters of Brooklyn, the proprietors being very strict in their regulations for this purpose. The large hall devoted especially to ladies, will seat hundreds, and from the glass windows of the hall, the whole pond can be seen. When the ice is good, this hall is thronged with the fashionable belles of Brooklyn.

The popular resort of the Eastern District of Brooklyn is the Union Pond. This season is to be the last that this pond will be used for skating purposes, as in March next new streets will be cut through it, and blocks of buildings are to be erected, therefore, all who wish to enjoy skating on the old pond should avail themselves of the the present season. The proprietor has made every preparation to supply the patrons of the pond with comfortable facilities for enjoying themselves, and he will have an opening reception on the first day ice covers his pond. There is to be a grand Christmas carnival during the holiday week, if ice permits.

THE SKATING RINKS.

As soon as the severe cold weather sets in the three great Skating Rinks of the Metropolis and its vicinity will be ready for immediate use. These are the Empire Rink, on Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street; the Brooklyn Skating Rink, on Clermont-avenue, near Myrtle, and the Jersey City Skating Rink. These inclosed places for skating possess certain advantages which make them desirable places of resort in very severe and stormy weather; but under ordinary circumstances they do not compete successfully with the open ponds, especially in the day time or on moonlight nights. One drawback is the unhealthy character of the atmosphere, which strikes a chill to the body when it is not kept vigorously exercised. Arrangements have been made, at the Rinks, however, to put a stop to the drafts and currents of cold air which are unnecessarily allowed to prevail while the Rinks are filled with people. The Rinks are undoubtedly the best places for displays of fancy skating, and especially for fancy dress carnivals and like entertainments on ice, which are to be among the features of the coming skating season.

THE SKATING CLUBS.

The most prominent skating club of the country is the New-York Club, which has a roll of over 200 members. They propose to have their head-quarters at the small pond on Forty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue. They will also skate at the Empire Rink, but not at the Park, as all skating exhibitions or matches are forbidden on the Park skating ponds. The next Club in rank is the Brooklyn Skating Club, which numbers 100 members. They have not only elected officers and placed themselves in readiness for work, but have secured excellent head-quarters at the Brooklyn Skating Rink. The Empire Club will meet at the Empire Rink as usual. The Jersey City Skating Club is now in successful operation, and they will have their head-quarters at Brady's Jersey City Rink. JOHN ENGLER is the champion skater of the Club, as BRADY is that of Brooklyn, and MEAD of the New-York Club.

THE SEASON INAUGURATED.

Yesterday afternoon the Capitoline Pond, in Brooklyn, was thrown open to the public for the first time this season, and on this pond the inaugural skating for the season of 1870 and 1871 was enjoyed. The pond was not entirely frozen over, a portion at the lower end remaining clear of ice; but the upper part was strong enough to bear heavy men, and so the proprietors allowed the juveniles to take the ice on Saturday.

At the Brooklyn Rink the brick flooring was covered with ice yesterday, but not of sufficient thickness to admit of its being used. One more cold night, however, will allow Manager CHICHESTER to open his doors to the patrons of the Rink. The building presents a very handsome appearance, and looks very tempting to a skater.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Murder of an Old Man and His Wife by Their Blind Son—Dispute About Property the Cause—Arrest and Confession of the Murderer.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TROY, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1870.

The dead bodies of FRANKLIN KETTLE and his wife were found lying side by side on the floor of a barn adjoining their residence at Stephentown, in this county, on Friday morning. The circumstances attending the finding of the bodies, and the marks on the persons of the deceased, rendered it certain that a double murder had been committed, and the discovery sent a thrill of horror through the quiet farming community. A Coroner was sent for, and on his arrival the horror was intensified by the fact becoming known that the murderer was a blind son of the murdered couple.

CAUSE OF THE MURDER.

Two years ago Mr. KETTLE made a will, by the provisions of which his property, by no means inconsiderable, was all left on his death to his son. Some time subsequently, probably about two months ago, the father and son had a dispute in regard to some property jointly owned by them, and the issue of this disagreement was the destruction of the will by the father. This act engendered a feeling of bitter hate on the part of the son, and from that time up to the moment when the fearful double crime was committed the two had frequent disputes.

THE ACT.

Thursday night, the father, who had been out late, went into the barn in an intoxicated condition. His son was in the barn at the time, and the old man, going up to him, caught him roughly by the collar. The son broke from his grasp and drew a revolver. At that moment Mrs. KETTLE entered the barn, and stepped between them. The parricide being blind, as has been already stated, did not see her, and discharged the contents of one barrel of the weapon at his father, as he thought, but the bullet lodged in his mother's abdomen. She fell to the floor, and within a few moments expired. Mr. KETTLE, seeing what his son had done, turned on him, but the blind murderer again discharged the weapon, and the ball lodged in his father's brain. The old man fell, and the son pounced upon him, beating his head upon the floor until it was crushed into a shapeless mass. The murderer then left the place and went to bed.

THE SOLE WITNESS.

The whole transaction was witnessed by a daughter-in-law of the murdered couple. At first she was too much horrified to cry out, but when her senses returned, she maintained silence to save her own life. There was no dwelling within half a mile of the scene, and her husband being absent, she concluded that if she betrayed her knowledge of what had been done, she would become the murderer's next victim. Friday morning she had intelligence of the awful tragedy conveyed to the village of Hoags Corners, and from there word was sent to Troy. The news created an intense excitement in the little village, and a number of citizens hurried to the place, where they arrested the parricidal murderer.

CONFESSION OF THE MURDERER.

At the Coroner's inquest the woman gave the details of the murder, and the murderer himself stated to the jury that he designed murdering his father but had no intention of killing his mother. He was of course held for the crime. In the afternoon he was brought to this city, where he now is in jail. He appears to be the last person in the world who would commit a crime like this, and seems to be possessed of less than ordinary intelligence. At any rate he does not act as if he comprehended the atrocity of his crime, but deports himself in an unconcerned manner. H. MCM.

OBITUARY.

Samuel L. Breese.

Rear-Admiral SAMUEL L. BREESE, one of the veterans of our navy, died yesterday, at Mount Airy, near Philadelphia, at the advanced age of seventy-six. He entered the service before the war of 1812, and was in active service nearly sixty years. He was born in New-York, and originally appointed from this State. In his long life in the navy he has seen about twenty years of actual sea-service and over twelve years of active employment on shore. His last cruise expired in 1858. He received his commission as Rear-Admiral in 1862, and has been for the last year or two on the retired list.

A Man Terribly Beaten with a Bottle—Arrest of the Assailant.

An altercation took place at the notoriously disorderly saloon of JAMES TRAVERS, at the corner of Broome and Essex-streets, last evening, between CHARLES HEARY, of 18 Norfolk-street, and CHARLES MCBRIDE. MCBRIDE beat his opponent so terribly about the head and face with an empty soda-water bottle he seized from the bar-counter, that HEARY had his skull fractured, and sustained other severe injuries. Officer WOOD, of the Thirteenth Precinct, succeeded in arresting MCBRIDE, and taking him to the Tenth Precinct Police Station in Eldridge-street. HEARY was removed in an insensible and very precarious condition, to Bellevue Hospital, in an ambulance. The ambulance surgeon considered the case a desperate one, but was unable to give any decided opinion regarding the result.

A Man Terribly Wounded After a Game of Cards.

About 11:40 o'clock last night, as Officer STACK, of the Seventh Precinct, was patroling his post, he found TIMOTHY DRISCOLL, aged nineteen, and residing in Cherry-street, near Montgomery-street, lying on the pavement at the corner of Monroe and Market streets, bleeding profusely from several wounds on the head and body. He was immediately removed to the Madison-street Police Station, when he stated that he had been assaulted by JOHN KEEFE, of No. 181 Cherry-street, in front of No. 182 Cherry, while disputing over the cause and result of a game of cards. KEEFE had suddenly drawn a knife and stabbed him repeatedly before DRISCOLL succumbed and fell. A Police Surgeon was summoned, when he found that DRISCOLL had been stabbed fourteen times on the body, and once very severely on the head. One of the other wounds is also deemed dangerous. As soon as the wounds had been dressed DRISCOLL was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. Capt. WARLOW and Officer WILD started out in search of KEEFE and succeeded in arresting him about 1 o'clock this morning.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SHIPS ON THE SEA.

I launch'd a shallop on the sea,
I wrote "Ambition" round the prow;
It sped before the breezes free—
White broke the wave beneath the bow.

The calm gray sky of early morn
Was fleck'd and barr'd with golden cloud,
As onward that small bark was borne,
While fresh'ning breezes shrill'd the shroud.

But ere the sun mid-heaven clomb,
The storm-wrack mounted up the sky,
The madd'ning sea grew pale with foam,
And lurid lightnings leapt on high.

Back, back my little boat was driven,
The cordage reft, the canvas rent;
Till on the shore its timbers riven
The breakers scatter'd, as they spent.

And yet another tiny boat
I ventured on the hungry brine;
And "Hope" about the prow I wrote.
'Twas launch'd at evening's dim decline.

I hung a lantern on the mast,
A glow-worm spark which faintly burn'd,
That by the slender ray it cast
My shallop's course might be discern'd.

Night closed around the fated bark;
I saw the gleaming cresset drown;
For in the silence and the dark
Of middle night the "Hope" went down.

And now I sit upon the shore,
The jest of all that wander there;
And on the sand for evermore
I write the single word—"Despair."

—*T. Hood, in Belgravia.*

BLIND.

A city is the world in miniature;
These hives of men contain the worst and best;
And thither swarm the drones, the helpless poor—
The blind among the rest.
Here sits a woman in a tattered shawl,
Hugging the babe she shelters from the wind—
There stands a man, unshorn, against the wall,
Both labeled, "I am blind."
One feels the way before him with his cane,
A wary man that never comes to harm;
Another peddles—less for bread than gain—
The brushes on his arm.
A squalid woman next in maudlin tears,
Led by a girl who tells a piteous tale;
A man and boy—the man is well in years—
Haggard and thin and pale.
I know the last, a pensioner of mine
In better times, (return, ye golden days!)
He lacks the beggar's rags, the beggar's whine—
Little it is he says.
The lad speaks for him, tries to sell his ware,
Pencils, or pens, or next year's Almanac—
A tall but stooping man, with grayish hair,
And clad in rusty black.
I shook my head when he came round to-day,
(The boy, remember, sees,) and would not hear
What he began; but when they turned away
I dropped my alms—a tear!
The man's misfortune, and, forsooth, my own,
(My purse, you know, was empty,) smote my mind;
I felt dejected—in the world alone,
Aged and poor and blind.
I thought of what he was, or might have been,
Shut up in utter darkness from his kind;
His sorrow and despair, perchance his sin—
What I would be—if blind!

—*R. H. Stoddard, in Harper's Magazine for January.*

A VISIT TO CHARLES DICKENS.

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

On the night of the 11th of May, I went by the steamer from Calais to Dover. There was a heavy sea and a high wind; but at day-break I reached the shores of England, which I had not visited for ten years. On that occasion as I was leaving the English coast, at Ramsgate, the last to wave me farewell was Charles Dickens; and to him my visit was now to be paid. He had invited me to spend a portion of the Summer with him and his friends.

"We shall not be staying in London itself," he wrote; "we move out, in the beginning of June, to a little country house of mine, seven-and-twenty miles from London; it lies in one of the prettiest districts of Kent, near a railway-station; and thence in an hour and a half we can be in London."

This happiness then awaited me: to be able to call Dickens' house my home, to strike root there for a time, and belong to him and his circle. Since my last visit to England[*] we had kept up a correspondence: he was now for me a sympathetic friend. I was extremely happy.

The steamer had to wait for the turn of tide—this caused some delay; the Custom-house, too, took up a certain time; and we nearly missed the first morning train to London. Post-haste we went through tunnel after tunnel, and soon we saw the great Crystal Palace glittering in full sunshine, and London, swathed in smoke, looming on the horizon. At London Bridge, on the other side of the terminus, the first bell was already ringing for a train on the North Kent Line, that runs by Higham Station, near Dickens country-house. In hot-haste I got a seat: and we flew away past towns and villages, ever close to the Thames, that streamed on our left, filled with sails and steamers.

Dickens had offered to meet me in London, or at any of the stations I pleased; but I had answered that I should easily find my way to him from Higham, if I only got a porter there to direct me. One can always hire a fly, I thought, in the smallest town. But Higham turned out to be a village, and more than an English mile from the station, which is only one solitary house: and when I alighted, and the train rattled off to Rochester, there I stood quite lost and forlorn.

"Are you the foreign gentleman who is going to Mr. Dickens'?" asked the porter, who knew that I was expected. There was no such thing as a fly to be had at Higham, so the man proposed that I should either wait here till he fetched me some conveyance from Dickens' house, or else follow him there on foot. The station, he said, was two English miles from Gads-Hill, where Mr. Dickens lived. I decided on walking. The porter hoisted my box on his back, and slung my carpet and hat-box over his shoulders, and off we trudged, up-hill the whole way, between hedges of wild-rose and honeysuckle in full bloom. Every cottage, however small, looked as if it were fitted up as a country box for some well-to-do townsman—much the same as those on our "Strand way," near Copenhagen; but here in England it is the peasant who has made his abode so neat and clean and comfortable. A bit of carpet might be seen though the open door; flowers stood on the table or in the window; every countryman I meet seemed to be in his Sunday best.

After a rather fatiguing walk, we reached the high-road between Rochester and Gravesend. Before us lay Gads-Hill Place, Dickens' country house.

The fame of Gads Hill, everybody knows, is due to Shakespeare. In the first part of "Henry IV.," Poins says:

"To-morrow morning, by 4 o'clock, early at Gads-Hill: There are pilgrims going to Canterbury with rich offerings, and traders riding to London with fat purses; I have visors for you all, you have horses for yourselves."

Gads-Hill lies on the high-road between Dover and London, about half-way. Here, where pilgrim and traveler formerly went in dread of robbers, there is now a peaceful country home, with an atmosphere of wild roses, blooming elder trees, and broad clover fields; very different from what Shakespeare saw when he made Falstaff speak of the perilous spot:

"A hundred upon poor four of us....But I followed me close, came in foot and hand; and, with a thought, seven of the eleven I paid. Three misbegotten knaves, in Kendal-green, came at my back, and let drive at me;—for it was so dark, Hal, that thou could'st not see thy hand."

I stood by Gads-Hill-Place, and before me, near the broad high-road, lay Dickens' country-house, its gold-glittering vane had for some way back been visible over the tree-tops.

It was a fine new house with red walls, four balconied windows, and a portico resting on small pillars. In the attic was an extremely broad window. A thick hedge of cherry-laurel stood close up against the house, which looked over a carefully-tended lawn to the high-road, and beyond the road to a back-ground of two mighty cedars of Lebanon. These trees spread a broad green roof of branchy boughs over a large grass plot, the fence of which was so thickly overgrown with ivy and creepers that not a sunbeam could pierce it.

As I was stepping into the house Dickens came out to meet me, with bright looks and a hearty greeting. He looked a little older than when we said good-bye ten years ago; but that was partly owing to the beard he had grown. His eyes were bright as ever; the smile on his lip the same; his frank voice was just as friendly—ay, and if possible, more winning still. He was now in the prime of manhood, in his forty-fifth year; full of youth and life and eloquence, and rich in a rare humor that glowed with kindliness. I know not how to describe him better than in the words of one of my first letters home: "Take the best out of all Dickens' writings, combine them into the picture of a man, and there thou hast Charles Dickens." And such as in the first hour he stood before me, the very same he remained all the time of my visit; ever genuine, and cheerful, and sympathetic.

It is a great pleasure to find in an author's innermost circle the types of those characters that have delighted one in his works. I had previously heard many people remark that Agnes in *David Copperfield* was like Dickens' own wife; and although he may not have chosen her deliberately as a model for Agnes, yet still I can think of no one else in his books so near akin to her in all that is graceful and amiable. Mrs. Dickens had a certain soft, womanly repose and reserve about her; but whenever she spoke there came such a light into her large eyes, and such a smile upon her lips, and there was such a charm in the tones of her voice, that henceforth I shall always connect her and Agnes together.

The room in which we and some of the children sat down to breakfast, was a model of comfort and holiday brightness. The windows were overhung, outside, with a profusion of blooming roses; and one looked out over the garden to green fields, and the hills beyond Rochester. There was a good portrait of Cromwell above the mantel-piece. Among the other paintings there was one that especially caught my attention; it represented an open carriage, with two young ladies deeply absorbed in a book headed *Bleak House*, while the little groom bent over from behind, to steal a share of reading for himself. A pair of singing-birds sang all the merrier the more we talked in the dining-room.

At dinner, Dickens took the house-father's place, at the head of the table; and, according to English custom, he always began the meal with a short quiet grace. My own place was next to him during the whole of the visit.

Before I left Denmark, Dickens had written to me: "I have just finished *Little Dorrit*, and I am a free man. So we can be playfellows now, and have some 'cricket' on the green." But our fellowship was doomed to be brief; for, just the day before I came, Douglas Jerrold, the humorist and dramatist, died; and he had said on his death-bed to his afflicted wife, "Dickens will look after you if I die," and generously and zealously indeed did Dickens exert himself in favor of the poor widow. He undertook the task, and with good success, of collecting a few thousand pounds, the yearly interest of which secures her a moderate income. He got up a committee with names of mark like his own—Bulwer, Thackeray, and Macready; and they formed a programme for a whole series of promising undertakings.

It is well known that Dickens had an uncommon talent for acting. He fitted up a little theatre in his house, in Tavistock House, where he and some of his family, together with a few friends, gave dramatic entertainments to a select circle. Two or three of those were now to be played at a high price of admission. Dickens and Thackeray, moreover, proposed to read in public; Dickens having chosen one of his Christmas tales for his own reading. To set all this going required time and activity. Many a day I saw him sit at home and write off letters by the score; and it was all done with life and gayety, as if it were nothing but sport. I could not help lamenting that our intercourse was so much limited and shortened by his being obliged, oftener than would otherwise have been the case, to run up to London and spend the whole day there.

When I arrived, he and his family had scarcely been settled a fortnight in this their new country house; and the neighborhood and the walks were still new to them. I soon found out for myself the finest points, and to one of these, on the highest part of Gads-Hill, I led Dickens and his family. To make our way up to it we had to cross the broad high-road, where opposite to the house stands an inn, bearing a weather-beaten signboard, painted in memory of the place's Shakespearean importance, with Falstaff and Prince Hal on the one side, and on the other the Merry Wives putting Falstaff into the buck-basket. From the inn ran a hollow lane between quick-set hedges, up to a group of cottages, all two-stories high, and their walls covered with vine leaves. Long fresh white curtains hung in the windows. The uppermost cottage was guarded by a blind old watchdog. Cows and sheep grazed on the green; and above them, at the highest point of all, rose a brick obelisk, with cakes of whitewash hanging loose about it. The whole monument gaped with cracks, and threatened to fall at the very next gust of wind. The inscription was not altogether legible; yet so much we could make out, that it was raised in honor of some honest householder hereabouts, possibly long since dead. I made good friends with the monument, and as I was the first to lead Dickens up to it, for the sake of the fine view, he jocosely gave it the name of "Hans Christian Andersen's Monument."

This point commanded a view as extensive as it was beautiful. North Kent is justly called the garden of England; it is Danish scenery, but richer and more highly cultivated. One's eye glides over green meadows, yellow corn-fields, woods and moors; and if the weather is fine, one catches sight of the North Sea. There is no lake in the landscape; but the Thames for many miles flows along and glitters in the green ground. One still finds traces here of old fortifications of the Romans, and here we wandered many an evening. Here we lay on the grass in a circle, and watched the sun go down; its beams turned the windings of the river into gold, where the ships stood out like black shadow-figures, and round about from scattered houses rose the blue chimney-smoke. The grass-hoppers sang, and a peace spread far and wide, that was only deepened by the peal of evening bells. A great claret cup, decked with a floating bunch of brown field-flowers, passed from hand to hand; the moon mounted up, round, red and large, till it shone in clear purity, and made me fancy this might all be a "midsummer night's dream," in Shakespeare's land; and yet it was something more—it was reality. I sat beside Dickens, and shared his fresh and impulsive joy in the beautiful evening; and surely, just as then it was mirrored in his mind, even so will it shine back for us all some day, in a new and immortal work of imagination.

Though I had not had much previous practice in speaking English, or hearing it spoken, yet from the very first I could understand nearly all that Dickens said to me. Whatever puzzled me he repeated in a new form; and nobody caught my meaning quicker than he. Danish and English are so much alike that we were often surprised at the likeness, and so, if a word happened to fail me, Dickens made me repeat it in Danish, and it often sounded to him just like English.

"Der er en grœshoppe i den hostak," I wanted to tell him one day, and said it in Danish; his translation came far enough—"grasshopper in the haystack." I saw a mass of green growing on a cottage roof, and asked what they called it here. In my own country the name is "husløg;" and the cottager's wife answered "house-leek;" and so on without end. We once met a little girl on the road, who made us a low courtesy; and when I remarked that we called this "at stöbe lys," (to dip a candle.) Dickens said that the English word dip was used in the same way both for a courtesy and a candle. In France, Italy and Spain, the Dane feels himself among foreign races; such is not the case in England; here one feels that the blood is of our blood, and the language of the same root as our own. The mouth of the Thames, and Rochester too, knew the daring Danes of old with terror; they came hither, pushed far inland, and did many dreadful deeds. But there was a bond of kinship between the two races, that was strengthened when King Canute reigned over England and the three northern kingdoms, with England for his head-quarters, his royal seat. Some traces of this union still linger here. Worsaae, in his interesting work on England, has fully shown us the many Danish memories, still preserved in the names of places, and even in songs and sayings. When the evening wind rises, and sounds over the heath its melancholy drone, that, says the peasant, is "the Danish Boy's Song;" the Danish lad is singing his lament. The saying went to my heart; for I thought of what my fatherland, the oldest kingdom in Europe, once had been; now it is only by art and science, by song and sculptor's chisel, that its name is borne over the sea, that parts this rich land from West Jutland.

Dickens had no less than nine children; namely, two grown-up daughters, and seven sons. The two eldest and the two youngest of the sons were at home, and the three others came for a short stay from their school at Boulogne. It was now their holiday-time, and I soon saw them clambering on to the boughs of the mighty cedar trees, or turning out in their shirt-sleeves with the other brothers and Dickens himself, to have a game at cricket on the broad green field beyond the garden. The ladies sat in the long grass under the trees, the country children peeped over the hedge, and the watch-dog, Turk, who was always tied up all night, was now let loose, and led a free day's life; while his long chain and his kennel were made over to a grand old raven, that claimed a direct descent from "Barnaby Rudge's raven," who himself was still existing—only stuffed, and set up in the hall.

We went out for several drives; the prettiest in the neighborhood was round by Lord Darnley's park. The impression I received in driving past gave me no wish to live there. The sun, indeed, shone far over grassy glades, and in between vast boughs of mossy trees; and here they said might be found plenty of deer; but I did not see a living creature. The whole park presented nothing like a picture of forest solitude, with its inviting and refreshing peacefulness, but rather the picture of a sleeping landscape. It seemed to me as if mansion and park, some Summer night in Queen Elizabeth's time, had sunk underground, and had now suddenly risen again into the bright sunshine, and lay here lighted up, but not warmed through, nor yet awakened. I looked over the blooming hedge-rows with pleasure, but without any wish at all to get inside them. Our way home went through the busy streets of Gravesend; we followed the high-road, that was swarming with crowded omnibuses, heavy wagons, and soldiers on the march. Here, one evening about sunset, I saw, near Gads-Hill, a whole gang, not of full-blooded gipseys exactly, but of tramps near akin to them. They had encamped here, in a road-side corner, had lighted a fire, and were cooking their supper in a great caldron; a horse was tethered to a van, loaded with cheap household wares; children sported round; the whole was a capital subject for a painter.

Higham was our nearest railway station, but Dickens took the train for London at Rochester. Thither, then, I accompanied him. We both talked briskly and merrily in the fresh morning. Dew-spangled gossamers lay spread like vails over meadows and ditches; on the clay walls along the road were scratched the names of foot passengers, a brief immortality in the dust of earth, yet so it is with all our earthly immortalities. Often, when we approached Rochester, the upper parts of the wide-stretching town lay shrouded in the morning mist; then the mist lifted, and forth stood the picturesque old castle ruins, with their ivied walls, and the massive Gothic cathedral. We drove near the new bridge and the neighboring ruins of the old one. It usually happened to be low tide; the ships lay on their sides, like dead fish, on the slimy ground; and then I strolled about in Rochester, which has been made the scene of several incidents in *Pickwick*. One day I heard a Scotch bagpipe here; an old Scot, with a plaid around him, and a kilt too short to cover his bare knees, managed the instrument; two small boys, dressed like the old man, walked on the hands and played other pranks; while a little sister of theirs danced up and down the pavement, swinging her plaid, and singing. It looked quite pitiable; I felt inclined to cry in time with the bagpipe; and since then, whenever Rochester starts up in my thoughts with its long narrow streets, I see these children and the old man from Burns' mountain land, "the land of brown heather!"

From Strood, a suburb of Rochester, one could reach London by express in an hour and a half. I used to run up there alone, or in company with Dickens and his family; and we lodged in his Winter home then just as it stood, with pictures and ornaments all covered close, just as if it was taking a Summer nap.

In Tavistock-square stands Tavistock House. This, and the strip of garden in front of it, are shut out from the thoroughfare by an iron railing. A larger garden, with a grass-plot and high trees, stretches behind the house, and gives it a countrified look in the midst of this coal and gas steaming London. In the passage from street to garden hung pictures and engravings. Here stood a marble bust of Dickens, so like him, so youthful and handsome; and over a bedroom door and a dining-room door were inserted the bas-reliefs of "Night and Day," after Thorvaldsen. On the first floor was a rich library, with a fire-place and a writing-table, looking out on the garden; and here it was that in Winter time Dickens and his friends acted plays, to the satisfaction of all parties. The kitchen was underground, and at the top of the house were the bedrooms. I had a snug room, looking out on the garden, and over the tree tops I saw the London towers and spires appear or disappear, as the weather cleared or thickened. It was still a long way from here to the real great thoroughfares, and in one of these, opposite the Lyceum Theatre, lies the office of *Household Words*—Dickens' literary counting-house, if I may so call the place that sends this novelistic journal flying far and wide, in no less than 50,000 weekly copies.

So here I was again in the midst of the restless human surge of London. It seemed as if I had left it only yesterday, instead of long years having gone by. I might fancy that I saw the same streams of men, the same whirl of omnibuses, cabs and carriages. Men with boards on their backs, or on poles, still tramped along between the same tall houses. The Thames rolled under the same swarms of steamers and sailing vessels, boats and barges, crossing and meeting, working round and shooting past each other. It was the self-same life that was stirring here ten years ago.

This time I had Dickens with me to see and enjoy many a grand display of art. One of these was the first great morning concert given at the Handel Festival in the Crystal Palace. The chorus and orchestra together consisted of no less than 2,000 persons.

And now in London, in the Lyceum Theatre, a strong desire of mine was to be fulfilled: I was to see the famous tragic actress, Ristori. She had made the Parisians forget Rachel, with all her genius. Often had I heard of Signora Ristori's imaginative representations, that had given life and loveliness even to the unlovely leading character in Alfieri's "Myrrha." Her personation of *Marie Stuart* had been specially instanced as a result of hard study and high imagination. In this character she was said to surpass Rachel, whom I had seen in the same part so great and excellent. Others had expressed to me a very different opinion with regard to Signora Ristori. Nay, one highly-gifted lady ventured a striking comparison, saying that Ristori reminded one too much of the epileptic boy in Raphael's "Transfiguration"—all ecstasy, from beginning to end. I was now to see this modern tragic muse, and judge for myself. Unfortunately, it was not my lot to see her in "Marie Stuart;" for on this night "Camina" was given—a tragedy by a new Italian author, Montanelli. It was a kind of "Norma-Medea," written (they say) for Ristori, and quite in the style of Alfieri. Ristori was already on the stage when I entered my box. The house was only half full; the rush after Ristori was rather falling off this year, and the tragedy of "Camina" was not much relished.

Among the spectators in the pit, (stalls,) my attention was drawn to a young lady, strongly built, with black glossy hair; she was daughter to Kemble, the actor, and grand-daughter to Mrs. Siddons, the English Ristori. Many authors of note and dramatic artists—among the rest, the singer Clara Novello—sat here. They seemed to be a select public, friends of Ristori. She is a daughter, as we know, of poor strolling Italian actors. It is said that in her infancy she used to be behind the scenes in a basket, while her mother was acting. She herself trod the boards when quite a little child, and before long, and first at Turin, notice was taken of her uncommon talents. In course of time she was married to an Italian nobleman, whose relations, they say, were angry to be obliged to receive a daughter-in-law from the theatre; but her personal amiability soon won them round. And, subsequently, when financial considerations, it was said, induced her again to tread the path which led her to fame and honor, she was accompanied by her husband to Paris, when her greatness was fully recognized. She now wielded the sceptre of the tragic muse without a rival, for Rachel went to America. The name of Signora Ristori was soon heard in the neighboring lands; and England and Germany followed the example of France in receiving her with homage and enthusiasm.

Signora Ristori has first-rate personal gifts for the stage—noble features, lively eyes and expressive action; the latter, indeed, a little too strong for my taste, and such as, I think, is only suited to ballet, where mimic gestures have to take the place of words. The transitions were so rapid, that they required all the poetical truth to make them acceptable, and at first I could hardly sympathize with them. I could not help thinking of a story, the point of which lies in the story-teller's looks and tones, the words being merely these: "A woman, whose shrewish face was a regular scare-child, entertained a neighbor's children one day, and did her very best to play pretty to them; so she said, with a smiling mouth and tender eyes, beginning in the most caressing tone, 'Wouldn't the little dears like to go down into the garden, and gather some apples, pears and cherries?'" But the soft speech, with the smile and the tenderness, changed in the middle, became a growl at apples and pears, and broke into a scream at "cherries." Thus what began like a breath of Summer, ended in a hurricane. I thought of this old nursery tale when seeing and hearing Ristori. All those around her seemed nothing but poor mimics of herself. It failed to carry me away, though every word was finely executed, every movement true to the fiery Italian nature; but it was all too emphatic, pitched many degrees higher than anything I had known in real life. Still, I must confess that I had come back from the great concert in the Crystal Palace tired, both in body and soul, and I was hardly fresh enough to appreciate that remarkable actress.

The grandeur and variety of other places in London is more overpowering still. I shall here mention the British Museum. It would require volumes to go through this, and name and explain all its treasures. I know no more appropriate comparison for it than that of the brain of a great sage, where all that he has read on art and science stands embodied and arranged in the best order, while one wanders like an animalcule amid its nerves and fibres. The British Museum is, as it were, the grand collection of the glories of the entire world through thousands of years. The mighty building that incloses these vast halls of learning rises in the midst of several streets of the metropolis. We enter and stand astounded at the grandeur of Nineveh, beholding rock-like tombs with images and inscriptions that appear as fresh as if they had been carved in our own days,—surveying the objects which Nimrod and Semiramis beheld in the dark ages of antiquity. We move among the sanctuaries of Egypt, between files of grim deities carved in shining polished stone; we see mummies and unopened coffins, and the withered corpse which lies there black as if it were baked, while from its skull still depends the long black hair; here lies a foot, here a hand, fallen away from some mighty man in the land of the Nile. Now we are in the midst of Grecian art, among forms from the hands of Phidias and Praxiteles; here are the reliefs of the Parthenon—here the Æginetan groups—glory upon glory! But we are not confined to the contemplation of human talent and genius through thousands of bygone years. Representatives of the animal creation from a pre-historic age stand before us; we see forms of extinct animals preserved for us in the strata, as plants in a herbarium. Throughout one of the spacious halls extend the skeletons of the mammoth and other creatures of the pre-historic epoch. A contrast to them, as well as to the clumsy forms of the walrus, is afforded by the beauties of the world of birds, here exhibited—flamingoes, roseate and white; humming-birds, whose brilliancy eclipses the most lustrous butterflies, and resembles a gorgeous display of fire-works. The Museum is an assemblage of wonders awaiting a poet; it is a treasury of wealth, a pearl such as only England, Queen of the Ocean, can possess.

One place more in London I must yet mention; it lies in one of the narrow dirty streets leading toward the Thames, enveloped in the coal-smoke of the city. There grows the *Nymphœa alba* of newspapers, the *Victoria Regia* with more than 50,000 petals. Once in the twenty-four hours it sheds its flowers and leaves, scattering them over the world, from Lapland to Hindoostan. I saw this flower expand, and heard its leaves unfold in an instant; it was overwhelming! I trembled, and felt as though I stood in the midst of a roaring water-fall. I mean the printing office of the *Times*. I saw a series of vaults and halls—apartments and chambers forming a wonderfully connected whole, under almost military discipline. Not only the different columns of the paper, but the various paragraphs had their divisions and their leaders. We accompanied the journal on its various stages, from the blank sheet until it lay before us a fully printed page. The power of mind reigns here along with the power of steam. "Master Bloodless" stretches out his iron fingers and moves muscles of rope and leather; the huge heavy bundles of paper are lifted up through the stories and traverse the rooms on tramways; the commands of the human spirit fly on the electric wire from hall to hall. The machinery pulsates in a sort of rotunda, where I took my place in a gallery running along the walls. The room was nearly filled with an enormous wheel, on which the workmen sat, separated from each other, while all around was whirling and whizzing. The sheets arose, were damped, turned round in an engine, came out printed on one side; were turned again, and the other side also stood filled with printed columns; these were passed over heated rollers, spread out, laid together—appeared and vanished. I saw the large white sheets moving rapidly as lightning, printed with the characters, and falling from hand to hand. The sound was as of a roaring, rushing river; the gallery on which I stood vibrated with the motion of the machinery; a quivering ran through my nerves. I bowed down before "Bloodless" and his master—the genius of man.

If I have succeeded in conveying a tolerably clear idea of the roaring whirlpool of London, it will be understood what a relief one experiences on being transferred from it to a quiet home, replete with the most refined comfort. Miss Burdett Coutts, to whom Dickens' *Martin Chuzzlewit* is inscribed, is the richest lady in England. Her fortune is said to be enormous, but her glory is to be one of the noblest and most benevolent women in the land. Not only has she built several churches, but she provides for the poor and for the sick with true Christian charity. Her house in London is the resort of the noblest, the most distinguished, and the wealthiest. In the first days of my visit to Dickens, I met two ladies dressed in mourning, one young, the other a little older. They stayed there some days, and were extremely amiable, frank, and cordial. We walked together to the Monument. I drove with them to Rochester, and, upon leaving, they proposed that I should stay in their house when I returned to London. Dickens told me that the elder was Miss Coutts; he spoke with the greatest esteem of her, and of the true Christian use she made of her fabulous fortune: I was to see, when I visited her, an English house arranged with the perfection of opulence and comfort. I went, and it was not the rich paintings, the stately attendants, the palace-like appearance which gave it greatness and distinction; but the noble, womanly, amiable mistress. She stood there so truly good and kind, in noble simplicity, amid her splendid retinue! She had noticed in the country that I found it cold—the weather was still not very warm—I found a fire in my room—how cosy it was! There were books, comfortable arm-chairs, sofas, mediæval furniture, and a view from the windows over the little garden to Piccadilly and the Parks. Miss Coutts' country-house and garden are situated near London: here are great avenues of rhododendrons, which shed their purple flowers over the carriage in which I drove; mighty cedars and rare plants stood here and there, and in the hot-houses grew palms, grapes, pineapples, and luscious fruit in such luxuriant abundance as I had never before witnessed. From all this splendor the possessor took me to a little kitchen-garden. She is fond of the simple place, with its unpretending, useful occupants, and passes here many an hour. Before us lay London in its pall of coal-smoke, and trains, with rolling volumes of steam, went whizzing and whirling by on the adjoining railway.

I must speak of yet another home in London—a home where I met with the greatest attention and kindness, from both parents and children. It was the house of the eminent and well-known publisher, Richard Bentley, originally Dickens' publisher, afterward Marryat's. The "Improvisatore" and most of my other works were published by him. His office is in London, but he resides with his family, on the outskirts of the city, almost like the country. Here I saw kind faces, heard lovely music, felt that I was understood, and was happy.[*] Here and at Gads-Hill I was with dear sympathizing friends; and Gads-Hill was far from London, amid the freshness of nature. Thither it was my delight to fly from the hot, smoky, bustling metropolis. I would speed away on the back of the steam dragon, as the setting sun was glittering on the Crystal Palace and on the rippled tide of the Thames, on a windy day, and then walk through the quiet evening to the cheerful lighted dwelling, where sounds of music greeted me as Mary and her aunt played pieces from Beethoven, Mozart and Mendelssohn. It was pleasant here, in the little room around the piano, when Dickens assembled his friends; later in the evening, by starlight or moonlight, we would walk out on the dewless grass. Peace brooded over the landscape; above us was the high clear sky, but my thoughts were tinged with sadness. In a few days this will be all like a dream, passing away like the strains of the instrument to which we have been listening; these may sound again—I may hearken to them once more in a similar mood—but the moment in this spot will never return! One evening when I felt thus, Dickens suddenly caught my hand, and, with deep cordiality, as though he had read my thoughts, begged me to stay with him yet some time longer, and see the dramatic performance in which he and several of his family were to take part. He took me in his arms; I felt and knew I was a welcome guest.

These were happy hours—blissful days! and yet often in them came heavy dark moments, not from within, but from without. This time a critique upon my last book had put me in bad spirits, which it should not have done. I only mention it here to express the never-to-be-forgotten impression made upon me by Dickens' extreme kindness. He came from London, where he had been two days, during which I had been going about dull, gloomy, unsociable—fretting and tormenting myself. Dickens discovered what was the matter, and now he displayed his most dazzling powers of conversation, of wit and humor; and when these failed to irradiate the darkest corners of my mood, came earnestness beaming with true kindness, and such cordial recognition, that I felt myself inspired with new strength, and full of desire and craving to deserve it.

I looked at my friend's mild beaming eyes, and felt myself indebted to my unkind critic for having procured me one of the happiest moments of my life—the rich amber of sympathy cast up by the sea of sorrow. On this occasion, Dickens told me of the verdict pronounced by, I think, a clever contemporary critic of Shakespeare's "Macbeth."[†] How absurd it seems now! The verdict runs something like this: "Mr. Shakespeare has now given us a new tragedy—greater nonsense was never put upon paper." Presently, I regained my spirits, saw the world in sunshine—and this must be the effect of living with Dickens. His sparkling conversation radiates warmth and light; the soul visible in his eyes awakens confidence and affection; and this is felt by every one who approaches him. The old farmer whose cows and sheep fed near the monument at Gads-Hill, knew that I was staying with Dickens, and told me that he himself brought us new bread every morning. "Ay," he continued, "some years ago the lady they called the 'Swedish nightingale' lived here also. She was such a kind lady, straightforward and nice, like Mrs. Dickens." I tried to find the place where Jenny Lind was said to have lived. The windows were smeared with whitewash, the door was locked, nobody lived there then. The cage was empty, the nightingale was flown. Many thoughts and old remembrances awoke; I never again passed the place without a feeling of strange sadness creeping over me.

The time for leaving Gads-Hill drew nigh; but first I was to see and admire Dickens as a great actor.

The rehearsal of the dramatic performance for the benefit of Jerrold's family took us to town for a week. Dickens was to read his *Christmas Carol* at St. Martin's Hall. The Adelphi Theatre contributed by producing two of Jerrold's most celebrated dramas, "The Rent Day" and "Black-eyed Susan." The most striking performance was undeniably that in which Dickens and his friend appeared—a new romantic drama by Wilkie Collins, entitled "The Frozen Deep." The author was to represent the part of one of the male lovers—Dickens, that of the other.

It had long been the Queen's wish to see one of the performances Dickens gave. Her Majesty was to honor one of these by her presence a few evenings before the public representation at the little theatre called the Gallery of Illustration. The Queen, Prince Albert, the royal children, as also the Crown Prince of Prussia and the King of the Belgians, were to be present; besides these illustrious personages, only a select number of spectators, and the nearest relations of the performers, were admitted. From Dickens' house came his mother-in-law, his wife, and I. If we had gone up to London by the last train on Sunday evening, instead of waiting until Monday morning, the performances might easily have been brought to nothing in a fearful manner. I saw the evening train leaving Gads-Hill, and two stations from London the fearful collision took place, an accident of which on our journey to town next day we read the account on the very spot where it had occurred. The train had stopped, those who wished to get out had alighted, and the train was resuming its journey when another came on. The driver saw no signal that the train in advance was still stopping, and so the second train came rushing at full speed upon the first, the hinder carriages, which were filled with passengers were crushed; thirteen persons were killed on the spot, and forty had broken limbs! It had been a terrible sight. I spoke to a gentleman, whose country-house adjoined the spot; he was just going to bed when he heard the despairing screams and piercing shrieks of the wounded, the dying, and the bystanders who witnessed the calamity. He hastened to the place; carriages and passengers lay there crushed, swimming in blood! It was strange to rush over the scene of disaster by the next following train. A strict inquiry into the cause of the accident was instituted, and the directors had to pay immense damages to the injured survivors.

The Gallery of Illustration was decked, in festival style, with flowers wreaths and hangings in honor of the Queen's presence. A separate buffet with refreshments was provided for Royalty, and another for the spectators. The peformances were repeated on several evenings before the public, when I was again present.

The subject of the piece is chiefly as follows: Richard Wardour, a young naval officer, and Clara Burnham have grown up together, and are fond of each other; but with Richard this feeling is love, and when he learns that Clara has been betrothed to Frank Aldersby, another naval officer, he believes the engagement to have been a family arrangement, in which he heart has no share, and resolves to rescue her for himself. Both lovers go on an expedition to the North Pole, but in different ships; the young girl, who loves her betrothed, but not Richard, passes days of anguish, fearing the rivals may meet. In the second act we are transported to the Polar regions, where both vessels are frozen in. The scene is in one of the ships, while the snow is drifting without. Frank Aldersby is happy in his love, and beholds even in the smoke of his fire the image of his beloved one. Now comes Richard Wardour, and by shifting lots contrives that both shall be sent out on an expedition in quest of land and inhabitants. We feel certain that the bullet with which Richard loads his rifle will pierce the fortunate bridegroom's heart; but out on "the frozen deep," in sleet and snowdrift, astray and forsaken, in distress and danger of death, Richard's noble nature gains the mastery: he learns not only that Frank loves Clara, but that she returns his love—and now, in his deep affection for her, his only wish is to save Frank's life for her sake. At the close of the play, where Clara, with the wife of one of the other officers, has come to gain tidings, if possible, of the lost ships, Richard, worn out and shattered in mind and body, brings the young man he has saved to Clara, but himself expires immediately after the struggle, sinking down at her feet. Dickens acted the part of Richard Wardour with striking truth and great dramatic genius; he gave it with a simplicity and quietness very different from the usual style of tragic performances in England and Germany. Here (in Denmark) he would at once have earned admiration and recognition, even had no one known that he was the great author. He much resembled Michael Wieke. Besides Dickens himself, his two daughters, his eldest son, both his sisters and his brother Alfred appeared in the piece. The part of Frank Aldersby was, as I have already stated, performed by Wilkie Collins, the author of the play. The representation before the Queen was concluded by "Two o'clock in the Morning;" which was acted with incomparable animation and sparkling humor by Dickens and Mark Lemon, the editor of *Punch*. These two also gave, in the most masterly way, the principal parts in the farce of "Uncle John." Dickens' performance of the comic parts equaled that of the tragic, and he certainly is one of the greatest actors of the present age.

After the first representation, actors and guests assembled to spend a merry evening in the office of *Household Words*, where life, joy, festivity and sparkling wit abounded. There was an open-air party held at Albert Smith's, the ascender of Mont Blanc, whose capital lecture and appearance have already been described for us by Bille in his *Sketches from England*.

The morning of separation came; I was to leave the celebrated living author, and before reaching Denmark was to behold the apotheosis of Germany's poetical greatness; I was invited to the festivity on occasion of the unvailing of the statues of Göethe, Schiller and Wieland. From the land of Shakespeare, from the home of Dickens, I went to the land of the Minnesängers, to the town of the poets—to Weimar.

Dickens had the horses put to his little carriage, and himself drove me to Maidstone, whence I went by rail to Folkestone, where the steamers depart for the Continent. Dickens and I had thus the opportunity of being together yet a few hours in the loveliest part of Kent, amid rich fields and splendid woodland. Dickens was bright and cheerful, but I could not overcome my dejection; I felt that the parting moment drew nigh. At the railway station we embraced each other. I looked into the true eyes of him in whom I admire the poet and love the man. Once more we pressed each other's hands, and he drove away. I rushed off with the train. Past—past—and so will all stories be!—*Temple Bar.*

The Count of Paris.—It may be said that the title of the Count of Paris is perhaps the most illustrious title in Europe. It points to the very origin of the French nation. The County of Paris was the nucleus of France. When Robert the Strong obtained a grant of the City and County of Paris, as a march against the Northmen from a German King, who became a Roman Emperor, he laid the foundation of modern France. The great siege of Paris by the Northmen, made the city and its Count famous, and assured Paris of its future grandeur. May the present siege in some unknown way be overruled to some results of glory and of good! It would be correct to say that for ages primal France was to what we now call France what primal Prussia was to Germany. The reader will see all this set forth in M. Mourin's work, *Les Comtes de Paris*, on which able papers have appeared in the *Saturday Review*, we suspect by Mr. E. A. Freeman or Mr. Green. The reviewer says: "The royal family of France is one of the few families in the world whose pedigree is a real thing. It is something to be able to trace one's descent through an unbroken line of Kings, Dukes, and Counts for a thousand years. The line of Bourbon is not a line patched up through grandmothers and tricked out with pilfered surnames. The genuine blood of the first Count of Paris flows in the veins of him who, after so many ages, again bears his title."—*London Society.*

On Chairs.—A chair must have been one of the most ancient of inventions. After the use of fire, after the rudest forms of grinding and weaving, something to sit down upon must have presented itself as the next desideratum. But it must not be supposed that a chair was the direct result. As Lord Lytton says, "Man has only given to him, not the immediate knowledge of the perfect, but the means to strive toward the perfect." And he elsewhere observes, "Man must build a hut before he can build a Parthenon."

At work in the primeval forest, felling trees and clearing the ground, man may first have experienced the comfort of a raised seat by placing himself on the stump of a tree. But, however eligible this support might be in other respects, it labored under the disadvantage of being immovable. But blocks could be sawed off so as to become movable. A brilliant thought! no sooner conceived than acted upon; and perhaps several generations passed before some great genius hit upon the idea of obviating the cumbersomeness of these heavy, solid blocks, by fastening a piece of plank on three supporters, and producing a three-legged stool. The tradition runs that Tarquin introduced the ivory curule chairs into Rome; be this as it may, they were in use in the time of Brutus, who, though he destroyed the kingly power, and changed the Constitution of Rome from a Monarchy into a Republic, knew how far he could safely go, and did not dare to touch the chairs. The prætors and ediles who were permitted to occupy them, esteemed the privilege so highly that they retained the curule chair at home after their term of office had expired, as a proof of the dignity to which they had attained. Those Roman officials were so much attached to their seats that they would not part with them when they went abroad, but had chairs placed upon wheels, and in these chariots—often elaborately ornamented with gold and precious stones—they showed themselves to the admiring, unseated multitude. The Romans considered it an honor to ride in these wheeled curules, that were "remarkably high," Pliny tells us—a convenient method of acquainting the spectators with the degree of homage expected from them, equivalent to the method employed by artists of olden times, who always depicted kings and heroes as at least twice the size of ordinary men.

"There is nothing new under the sun," saith the preacher. At the period known in art language as the Renaissance, the modern European was struck with the idea of going about in chairs. About the year 1581 covered chairs, slung on poles, were invented at Sedan, whence the name of these conveyances. Sir Sanders Duncombe obtained a patent for the Sedan chair in 1634, and by 1649 they were in general use. In 1711 an act was passed limiting the number of licensed Sedan chairs to 200, but in 1726 it was increased to 400. This act, however, did not affect the use of private chairs.

When the favorite, Buckingham, used this mode of conveyance, he was hooted at by the public, who cried that he was employing his fellow-creatures to do the service of beasts; but this prejudice soon gave way, and the Sedan chair, often handsomely gilt and painted, became part of the furniture of the hall in the houses of the nobility and the wealthier classes, and the chairmen formed a part of every large establishment.—*Temple Bar.*

Modern Tolerance.—Nothing perhaps can in the long run be worse for humanity than the notion that men should be hated and persecuted for their opinions. The world may be held to have learnt this lesson. It has found it out. And everybody knows that the reason why it is bad, and why it can never answer to persecute and put down those who think differently from ourselves, is because no man can be *certain* that his view of truth is the correct one. If one could be *sure* upon this point, war against a false opinion would be right and expedient. It can never be so, because we are really *in doubt* upon the subject; because when A. says, "I hold the truth;" and B. says, "No, you hold falsehood; I hold the truth," there is no umpire to whom appeal can be made to decide between them. These are the cases in which, as the world has by this time pretty well learned, absolute toleration is and should be the rule. But surely we are in danger, in these latter days, of falling into the equally mistaken converse of the mistake our forefathers fell into. They very readily burned with a "divine white-heat," as Carlyle says of indignation against both wrong-doers and wrong-thinkers. We extend an equally tepid tolerance to both! But we may quite depend upon this—that unless, to use the words of our poet-prophet again, a sufficient number of heroic men are found in the nation to stand forth with the hot indignant protest on their lips that such things shall not be—such things as have been too much lately tolerated among us—we shall "right surely, we for one, stumble to the devil, and are every day and hour, little as we imagine it, making progress thither."—*Saint Pauls.*

Matrimony by Advertisement.—One of the oldest matrimonial advertisements we know of, and at the same time a good example of the combination of commercial and sentimental ideas characteristic of such announcements, appeared in the *General Advertiser* for March 30, 1748: "Whereas, on Saturday last, a lady, genteelly dressed, was seen to lead a string of beautiful stone-horses through Edmonton, Tottenham and Newington—this is to acquaint her, that if she is disengaged and inclinable to marry, a gentleman who was smitten with her behavior on that occasion is desirous of making honorable proposals to her; in which state, if he be not so happy as to please, he will readily purchase the whole string for her satisfaction." We doubt if any woman ever had a stranger option given her than the fair horse-dealer, or if any horse-dealer ever had a better chance of doing a good stroke of business. This is, however, hardly a fair specimen of matrimonial advertising, since it is addressed to a particular member of the sex; unlike the following from the *Reading Mercury* of the 13th of September, 1798: "To the Fair Sex.—Ladies: Being at this time in want of a partner for life, to assist in a multiplicity of business which I am now engaged in, I have taken this public method of informing you. If any young lady of the following description would wish to enter the holy state of matrimony—she must be genteel made, rather tall; black, brown, flaxen or auburn hair; age from twenty-five to thirty-five; widow or maid; if a fortune, will settle the same upon the lady and offspring, wishing to act upon the strictest honor. Such lady, by letter post-paid or personal application, to Mr. Timothy Surrell, yeoman, Quality Court, Charnham-street, Hungerford, Berks, will meet with a welcome reception. N. B. To avoid extra expenses, Mr. Surrell would wish to keep his wedding and harvest-home the same evening, which will be within fourteen days from the present date, as he particularly wishes the lady to preside at table that evening." Mr. Surrell evidently believed that happy is the wooing that is not long a-doing.

He is not so communicative about himself, as a Yorkshire farmer who advertised a couple of years back: "Wanted, a wife by a handsome young farmer, who is desirous of becoming domesticated, and of enjoying the society of a young, good-tempered female, who would tempt him away from his market festivities, by her pleasing and gently persuasive manners. She must not exceed twenty, unless she be a widow, whose family must not exceed six. Want of beauty would be no kind of objection, provided she possessed from £1,000 to £2,000. His rent, tithes and taxes are all paid up, and he is wholly free from debt. All that he requires is love, peace and happiness." Perhaps he was in a fairer way of obtaining those three blessings than the redskin Kabesheidoway whose wigwam and heart were so very big, he felt compelled to give the Minnesotan maidens a chance of competing for the honor of becoming Mrs. K. number four. The most impertinent thing of the kind we have seen appeared in a Scotch daily paper not very long ago, and ran thus: "Matrimony.—A young man, of good position, and all that sort of thing, wishes to correspond with a young lady; age under twenty-five, good-looking, of a pleasant temperament, and accomplished. Money no object, at same time no objection. Address Sylvanus, &c." He got his answer through the same medium: "Matrimony.—A young lady, rising twenty-four, beautiful, of genial temperament, and all that sort of thing, recommends Sylvanus to apply to Brigham Young, Wife Nurseries, Utah!" The following advertisement is too good for abridgement: "A gentleman, educated at engineering colleges, and works in this country and on the Continent,—civil and military,—aged twenty-eight, height five feet seven and a half, light brown hair and whiskers, blue eyes, an athlete, member of scientific societies, and holding responsible professional appointments, entailed property in his own right after relative's decease, affectionate, and fond of domestic life, wishes to meet with a nice-looking gentlewoman, well-educated and connected, of thorough Christian principles, and whose views agree with 'Far above Rubies' in the *Christian World Magazine* for April and June; height, about five feet seven, or more, dark complexion, and with an income of not less than two hundred pounds a year. She might, if desirable, add part of this to the capital of the engineering works in which he is interested, and interest guaranteed thereon at seven and a half per cent. It is considered that on being married his professional duties and income therefrom will gradually increase, independently of her property. A widow need not answer this. References to the theologians, solicitors, and medical advisers. Photograph and full particulars exchanged."—*Chambers's Journal.*

Beer.—I believe there is no more refreshing and wholesome beverage, unless you are given to gout or rheumatism, than the pale, strawy, amber-colored bitter. I believe there is high medical authority for saying that if a poor fellow has a shilling to spend on his dinner, he will get more good by taking ninepence worth of food and three-pen'orth of beer, than if he spent the whole on food. If he drinks less he eats more; if a teetotaler craves a stimulant, he will eat more, for food is a stimulant as much as beer. The fact seems to be that beer acts favorably on the nervous system, on which, in these days, the chief tear and fret of life rests. I remember thoroughly knocking myself up once by many hours' mountaineering work, to which I was unaccustomed. My nervous system was terribly shaken. I slept very badly after my stupendous efforts. Felt very seedy next day. Breakfasted and took tea. Still very "all-overish." A "happy thought" struck me—bring me a jug of ale. A foaming jug of good home-brewed Westmoreland ale was brought me. The effect was extraordinary. Every jaded nerve tingled with the bracing influence. I felt "restaurated," and next night slept about twelve hours. I was cured from the effects of that over-exhaustion which is frequently so perilous to climbers. I think that in the presence of the immense recuperative effect which good beer, *et hoc genus omne*, has at times, our teetotal brethren ought to be more guarded in their language.—*London Society.*

Modern Housekeeping.—The fashions of modern life are not favorable to good housekeeping. Here and there we meet with a woman who has made it an art, and carried it out to a beautiful perfection; but the number of those who have done so is small compared to the indifferent, the inefficient, those who interfere without organizing, and those who have given up their office to servants, retaining merely that symbol of authority called "keeping the keys." Few women above a very mediocre social position do anything in the house; and the fatal habit of fine-ladyism is gradually descending to the tradesman's and mechanic's classes; fewer still try to elevate the system of housekeeping altogether, and make it possible for ladies, even our artificial product, to take an active part in it with pleasure and profit to themselves. Yet French and German women keep house actively, and do not disdain the finer portions of the work. With the help of the machines which American need has fashioned for the home, this does not seem a very degrading task for women. One consequence wherever ladies of education are active housekeepers is, that a more scientific, compact, cleanly and less rude and wasteful mode of cookery obtains. And indeed that cooking question is a grave one, belonging especially to women, and quite as important in its own way as the knowledge of drugs and the mixing up of pills. Women do not consider it so, and ladies are rather proud than otherwise of their ignorance of an art which is one of their elemental natural duties. But they want to be doctors, if they object to be cooks. Yet how it can be considered honorable to get meat by manipulating assafœtida, and degrading to attend to the cooking of that meat when got—beneath the dignity of a woman's intellect to understand the constituent elements of food and what they make in the human frame, yet consistent with that dignity to understand the effects of drugs—why the power of bringing back to health should be a science fit for the noblest intellects to undertake, and the art of keeping in health an office fit only for the grossest and most ignorant to fill—is a nice distinction of honor, the quality of which I, for one, have never been able to understand; nor why that *imperium in imperio*, the kitchen, is a better institution than the centralization of authority dating from the drawing-room. Society in its simplest aspect is, as it were, the radical of our own more complex conditions, and do as we will, we cannot escape from the eternal fitness of this division of labor—the man to provide, the woman to prepare for use and to distribute. While, then, our housekeeping generally is bad because not undertaken with heart or intellect, and while our national cookery is still little better than "plain roast and boiled," we cannot say that we have gone through this lesson from end to end, or exhausted even this portion of our special acre.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

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[*] [I had the pleasure of being a guest at Gads-Hill on the occasion of this happy meeting of these two most genial and gifted friends. Mr. Dickens, whom I had not met for years, knowing that Andersen was a friend of mine, kindly invited me to meet him, thinking it would give him pleasure. I passed a happy day, which I shall always remember with gratification. It was a bright sunshiny day, and we strolled about Mr. Dickens' pretty garden with positive enjoyment. Mr. Wilkie Collins was there, with Mrs. Dickens and her two daughters and Miss Hogarth. In the evening we had vocal and instrumental music, and it was late before I could tear myself away from his hospitable roof.—*R. Bentley.*]

[*] [Some years before, Andersen honored me with a visit at my house at Sevenoaks, with which lovely spot and its beautiful neighborhood he was perfectly delighted. He was a true lover of nature, and was charmed with the glorious sylvan scenery around that rich garden of gay wild flowers; its noble beeches and cultivated gardens; its varied forests and shrubs. In the guilelessness and simplicity of his character, he seemed to us a Danish Goldsmith. He visited with me Knowle House, with its Brown Gallery of old pictures, and the stately drawing-room, with its full-lengths of George III. and Queen Charlotte. After visiting Lord Stanhope's lovely place at Chevening, he went to see Chantrey's master-piece in the church there. But his heart was with natural objects, and, on leaving the church, he said, "Ah! these things are excellent, but give me these grand old oaks."—*R. Bentley.*]

[†] The reference seems to be to a satirical paper in "Household Words," where "Hamlet" is reviewed as the work of a young and unknown writer.

MERCY.

BY HOOPER C. VAN VORST.

For the New-York Times.

(Matthew, v., 7.)

The man whose heart with *Mercy* glows,
Whose breast with goodness overflows,
Receives again the boon he gives,
Is bless'd with *Mercy* while he lives.

And when he dies, his mercies shown,
Through all the shining courts are known;
Should *Justice* frown, he well may fear,
But gentle *Mercy* drops a tear.

About Coral.—The Greeks named coral the "daughter of the sea;" and Theophrastus reckons it among the precious stones. Pliny tells us that coral was no less esteemed in India than were pearls in Rome, "it being the prevailing taste in each nation respectively that constitutes the value of things," he observes. "Solimus informs us," so he continues, "that Zoroaster attributed certain mysterious properties to coral; hence it is that they equally value it as an ornament and as an object of devotion."

In Persia, China and Japan, coral was prized almost as much as gold. The Gauls in ancient times were accustomed to ornament their armor with this lovely product of the Gallic and Italian seas; but finding the value of it as an article of exportation, it soon became comparatively rare in the countries where it at first abounded.

Pliny describes coral as a marine plant, bearing crimson berries; nor can we wonder that he should have been led into this mistake when we find the error repeated almost down to our own times. In Johnson's *Dictionary* is the following definition: "Coral—a plant of as great hardness and stony nature while growing in the water as it is after long exposure to the air."

Coming down to the mediæval age, the first mention we have of coral is in the inventory of Alianore de Bohun, where a paternoster of coral with gilded guadier, and three branches of coral, are among the list of valuables. Quite as many superstitious beliefs were then attached to this supposed submarine plant as in a more remote period. Reginald Scot, in his *Discoverie of Witchcraft*, tells us that "the coral preserveth such as wear it from fascination or bewitching, and in this respect they are hanged about children's necks." Plat, in his *Jewel House of Nature*, repeats the same story, adding that it preserves from the falling sickness. "It hath also some special sympathy with nature," he continues, "for the best coral being worn about the neck will turn pale and wan if the party that wears it be sick, and comes to its former color again as they recover health."

In 1700 Tournefort described coral as a plant; and Reaumur declared it as his opinion, but slightly differing from former naturalists, that it was the stony product of marine plants. The Count di Marsigli went a step further, and not only asserted the vegetable nature of coral but declared that he had seen its flowers! In his work *La Physique de la Mer*, he gives a representation of these sea blossoms, thus setting the question at rest forever, as he supposed. Others, however, were not quite so well satisfied; and 1723 Jean Andre de Peyssonel, a student of medicine and natural history, was deputed by the French Academie des Sciences to make further observations in elucidation of this interesting subject. He began his examinations first in the neighborhood of Marseilles, and continued them on the north coast of Africa. At last, after long, exact and delicate observation, he came to the conclusion that the Count di Marsigli's flowers were animals, and demonstrated that the coral was no plant but the product of a colony of polypi. Let him describe his experiment in his own words;

"I put the flower of the coral in vases full of sea-water, and I saw that what had been taken for the flower of this pretended plant was, in truth, only an insect like a little sea-nettle or polype. I had the pleasure of seeing move the claws or feet of the creature; and having put the vase full of water which contained the coral in a gentle heat over the fire, all the small insects seemed to expand. The polype extended his feet, and formed what M. di Marsigli and I had taken for the petals of a flower. The calyx of this pretended flower, in short, was the animal which advanced and issued out of its shell."

But after all Peyssonel's labors, he received neither reward nor thanks for his discovery; it was ridiculed by Reaumur and Bernard de Jussieu, as something quite unworthy of credit; and poor Peyssonel, meeting with nothing but skepticism and neglect—for his papers were not even printed—in return for his laborious investigations, abandoned the subject in disgust, and departed for the Antilles in the capacity of naval surgeon. Peyssonel was allowed to continue in the obscurity to which he had retired; but many years had not passed before both Reaumur and De Jussieu were obliged to retract their former opinion, and to acknowledge that after all Peyssonel's theory was correct.—*The Argosy.*

Guizot and Thiers.—During that brief period in which France enjoyed a constitutional Government there stood forth two great men, both of whom were Premiers of the Orleanist King, both of whom had made history and written history, both of whom witnessed the eighteen years of the Empire as they witnessed the eighteen years of the Citizen King, and both of whom are anxious spectators of this latest phase of French history. We may venture to speak of M. Guizot as the very prince of philosophical historians. As we think of that severe, simple style which corresponded so strikingly with the severe, simple life, the thoughtful religious character, the enormous industry and learning, it is with astonishment that we turn aside to contemplate the unyielding Minister, the impassioned parliamentary orator. It was as if the same person united the calmness and erudition of the late Sir George Cornewall Lewis with the fire and force of the late Lord Derby. The erudition, however, was wider and more massive than that of Lewis, the parliamentary oratory more striking than Lord Derby's. For M. Guizot stood in an almost awful solitude, as a rock against the billows that swept against him; the glance, the accent of scorn for his opponent, and at the close of the tempestuous debate he would rise to the highest altitudes of eloquence France had ever known. M. Thiers, in his history, is as pictorial as M. Guizot is philosophical; he is like Froissart, and Guizot like Hallam. That purity and loftiness which all dreaded and admired in Guizot were not equally evident in his great rival. M. Thiers has taken a lower platform, and has appealed to lower instincts and a lower order of ideas. He has appealed to the imagination, to the emotions of France, to the national vanity, and not to the national conscience. It is remarkable that both of these great men have shown themselves imbued with the deepest defects of the national character. There is no doubt but M. Guizot contrived the Spanish marriages with an unconscientiousness unworthy of a high-minded statesman; and this step, which he claimed as the most considerable matter for many years, achieved for France, in no remote causation was a step toward the fall of Louis Philippe. We have no doubt but the veteran Ex-Minister as warmly condemned a Prussian alliance with Spain as he vigorously pushed a French alliance with Spain. No Frenchman can understand that infallible doctrine that with what measure a man metes the same shall be measured to him again. Foreign soil may be invaded but the soil of France must be sacred. Foreign territory must be ceded, but not an inch of French territory must be dismembered from France. Even the enlightenment of M. Guizot has not lifted him beyond this point. M. Thiers has done infinitely more to corrupt France. His eloquent writings are defiled by mendacity. They have done more than any other writings to minister to the diseased love of glory which as a demon possesses the French mind. Col. Chesney concludes his well-known "Lectures on Waterloo" by a calm, authoritative denial of that romance which M. Thiers has substituted for the true story of the great battle. It has been said for half a century that the French have yet to avenge Waterloo. We have always believed that the dread account between the nations was definitely settled, and France may now forget Waterloo in a long series of equally disastrous fields.—*London Society.*

Sick and Ill.—Sick and ill are two other words that have been perverted in general British usage. Almost all British speakers and writers limit the meaning of *sick* to the expression of qualmishness, sickness at the stomach, nausea, and lay the proper burden of the adjective *sick* upon the adverb *ill*. They sneer at us for not joining in the robbery and the imposition. I was present once when a British merchant, receiving in his own house a Yankee youth at a little party, said, in a tone that attracted the attention of the whole room, "Good evening! We haven't seen you for a long while. Have you been *seeck*" (the sneer prolonged the word,) "as you say in your country?" "No, thank you," said the other, frankly and promptly, "I've been *hill*, as they say in yours." John Bull, although he blushed to the forehead, had the good sense, if not the good nature, to join in the laugh that followed; but I am inclined to think that he never ran another tilt in that quarter. As to the sense in which *sick* is used by the best English writers, there can be, of course, no dispute; but I have seen this set down in a British critical journal of high class as an "obsolete sense." It is not obsolete even in modern British usage. The Birmingham *Journal*, of Aug. 29, 1869, informs its readers that "The Sick Club question has given rise to another batch of letters from local practitioners of medicine;" Mrs. Massingberd publishes *Sickness, Its Trials and Blessings*, (London, 1868;) and a letter before me, from a London woman to a friend, says, "I am truly sorry to hear you are so very sick. Do make haste and get well." One of Matthew Arnold's poemsis "The Sick King in Bokara," in which are these lines:

"O, King thou know'st I have been sick
These many days, and heard no thing."

British officers have sick leave; British invalids keep a sick bed, or a sick room, and so forth, no matter what their ailment. No one of them ever speaks of ill leave, an ill room, or an ill bed. Was an Ill Club ever heard of in England? The incongruity is apparent, and it is new-born and needless. For the use of *ill*—an adverb—as an adjective, thus, an ill man, there is no defense and no excuse, except the contamination of bad example.—*Words and their Uses, by Richard Grant White.*

The House of Argyll.—Leaving out of view the more remote geanealogies, it is worthy of note that the house of Argyll can point to a direct male ancestral line leading down through 600 years, from "Cailean Mor," the first of the famous knights of Lochow (1270.) But the real founder of the ducal house in all its might and greatness was Sir Colin Campbell, the first Earl of Argyll, (1457,) to whom also belongs the credit of adding the ancient barony of Lorne to the other dignities of his family. This chief succeeded to the estates and honors of his grandfather, Sir Duncan Campbell, the first of those knights that assumed the title of Lord of Argyll—in the Peerage of Scotland, first Lord Campbell, (1452,)—vernacularly styled *Donnachadh-an-aigh*, i. e., "Duncan the Prosperous," and reputed one of the wealthiest Barons in the Kingdom. The patrimonial domains inherited by Sir Colin, the second Lord Campbell, embraced the whole lands lying along the eastern shore of Loch Awe, with the Islands of Inishchonnel, Inisherreth, Inishail, &c., all situated near the eastern shore of the lake, and on several of which strong towers frowned defiance upon adventurous foemen. He inherited also the wide and rich tract of country acquired by his forefathers from the MacVicars, of Glenaray and Stronshira, whereby the family possessions had been extended eastward to the shores of Lochfyne. The land-roll further included a number of valuable appanages throughout the kingdom, as in Perthshire, Fife, &c. After being held by the MacDougalls for upward of 200 years, and by the Stewart family for about sixty more, the Lordship of Lorne, the cradle of Scottish monarchy, with the conjunct chieftainship of Argyll, passed to the great family of the Campbells, and MacCailean Mor, the first Earl of Argyll, as the heraldic phrase is, added the galley of Lorne to his paternal achievement, (the Boar's-head.) The title was confirmed to the Earl and his heirs by charter dated 1470.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

Sea Bathing in Venice.—And here I am reminded of another pleasure of modern dwellers in Venetian palaces, which could hardly have been indulged by the patricians of old, and which is hardly imaginable by people of this day, whose front doors open upon dry land; I mean to say the privilege of sea-bathing from one's own threshold. From the beginning of June till far into September all the canals of Venice are populated by the amphibious boys, who clamor about in the brine, or poise themselves for a leap from the tops of bridges, or show their fine statuesque figures, bronzed by the ardent sun, against the façades of empty palaces, where they hover among the marble sculptures, and meditate a headlong plunge. It is only the Venetian ladies, in fact, who do not share this healthful amusement. Fathers of families, like so many plump, domestic drakes, lead forth their aquatic broods, teaching the little ones to swim by the aid of various floats, and delighting in the gambols of the larger ducklings. When the tide comes in fresh and strong from the sea the water in the Grand Canal is pure and refreshing; and at these times it is a singular pleasure to leap from one's doorstep into the swift current, and spend a half hour, very informally, among one's neighbors there. The Venetian bathing-dress is a mere sketch of the pantaloons of ordinary life; and when I used to stand upon our balcony, and see some bearded head ducking me a polite salutation from a pair of broad, brown shoulders that showed above the water, I was not always able to recognize my acquaintance, deprived of his factitious identity of clothes. But I always knew a certain stately Consul-General by a vast expanse of baldness upon the top of his head; and it must be owned, I think, that this form of social assembly was, with all its disadvantages, a novel and vivacious spectacle. The Venetian ladies, when they bathed, went to the Lido, or else to the bath-houses in front of the Ducal Palace, where they saturated themselves a good part of the day, and drank coffee, and, possibly, gossiped.—*W. D. Howells, in the Atlantic Monthly.*

Christmas in Italy.—Among the arrangements for the celebration, first stands the *Presepio*. This is not a mere representation of the manger where the new-born Jesus was laid between an ox and an ass according to Catholic tradition, but a view of Bethlehem and the country around extending sometimes as far as Jerusalem. The manger is indeed the centre of the *Presepio*,—the chief point of attraction, the goal toward which every foot is directed, every face turned, every eye fixed; hence its name. It is always the work of several days; many weeks are often given to its building. Sticks and boards, of every length and width, form the frame of mountains and valleys; painted paper and cork simulate rocks and earth; mosses and evergreens of every kind make the whole look so natural that few would ever guess what the gronnd of a *Presepio* is made of; water-falls and streams, boats and bridges, grottoes and fountains, huts, houses, palaces, churches even and steeples; nothing is forgotten that can give an appearance of reality to the construction. *Presepios* erected in churches are mostly very handsome; and seldom is anything seen in them that may by its oddity turn the mind away from the main object of their being. But in private houses, and other places where children or persons not exceedingly well versed in history act as architects, the strangest anachronisms are occasionally committed. Convents and monks deck the hills; priests and bishops find their way to Bethlehem, and pay their homage to the Messiah. The confessional itself may add to the solemnity of the occasion—when the pious among the Jews do not venture to go and worship the Holy Child without having first confessed their sins, and received the communion. Such mistakes, however, are not as rife as they might be; and, on the whole, every thing in a *Presepio* is rather tending to inspire devotion than merriment.—*Old and New.*

The Marching Powers of the Prussian Troops.—Without having personally witnessed the endurance of the Prussian troops in marching, often under unfavorable conditions, I could not have believed in the possibility of the accomplishment of such feats. I have known men march thirty English miles a day for three consecutive days. It must be remembered, too, that when the day's march was over the troops had to do their fire-lighting and cooking, and, indeed, had occasionally to search at distances for the food to cook. Nor must it be forgotten that the Prussian troops on the march almost invariably bivouac in the open. They carry no tents—an excellent arrangement in fine Summer weather, when it is a positive pleasure to sleep "under the beautiful stars," but one that is very trying when the weather is broken and inclement. They carry burdens on the march much heavier than the kit of our English soldiers, and in the burning dog-days they plodded sturdily forward all day long, yet I only heard of a few cases of sunstroke. I attribute this exemption to the almost invariable sobriety of the Prussian soldiery. It was but the other day—nor is the case an isolated one—that a loud clamor was raised in England because a regiment had been marched some distance in the sun with the result of several sunstrokes, one of which was fatal. Those who cried shame over the trifling Kingston march should have seen the Prussians striding steadily forward, the thermometer at eighty or eighty-five in the shade, with needle-gun, heavy knapsack, eighty rounds of ammunition, huge great-coat, camp-kettle, sword, (a useless encumbrance,) spade, water-bottle, haversack, and lots of odds and ends dangling about them, with perhaps a loaf, like a curling stone, under the arm, and without the remotest symptom of sunstroke. But then they had not been drunk with bad beer or worse spirits the night before, and it is this over-night intoxication to which, I think, inquiry would demonstrate that cases of sunstroke on the march are mostly attributable. So steady and unfluctuating are the marching pace and endurance of the Prussian troops, that it must be a miscalculation on his own part if a leader is out in a reckoning having these conditions for its basis. The Generals know what the men can do, and feel assured that they will do it; and this confidence enables them to devise strategical combinations in the full conviction, which is never falsified, that the troops will turn up at the appointed place true to time, and ready, too, for fighting, no matter how long and severe the road has been.—*Saint Pauls.*

On Names.—Time and local acceptance have a considerable influence upon the quality of names. What is in perfectly good taste in one age and country—not to say county—may be offensive in another. Words degrade through use; what was proper, becomes tainted; what was polite, becomes gross; what was honest, becomes equivocal; and what was at best objectionable, becomes intolerable. It is not sufficient for the taste and pride of the bearers of undesirable names to reflect that these are no longer significant; and that today they serve no other purpose than to mark out the families or the individuals to which they attach, and to difference them from all others. Nothing but change, it appears, will suit the fastidiousness of the owners of some of these disadvantageous designations. Yet they might think that it is possible for a mean name to be a valuable foil to a noble man; or at any rate they might learn resignation from Camden's sensible remarks: "For neither the good names do grace the bad, neither do evil names disgrace the good. If names are to be accounted good or bad, in all countries both good and bad have been of the same surnames."

Shenstone, the poet, is said to have been grateful that he had a name which was not obnoxious to the vile art of the punster. Of course we shall not stay to degrade ourselves to a demonstration; but it strikes us that a genius like Hood or Hook would easily have convicted him of being thankful for very small mercies. To have a name that offers itself as a common to every goose is galling enough to a sensitive and delicate mind; and many persons, to avoid puns, or, generally, for the sake of euphony, have been glad to change their names. Guez (a beggar) became Balzac; Schwartzerds became Melancthon, and Gerard Gerard Desiderius Erasmus. Hunt, the coal-heaver, having found himself promoted to the pastoral office, lengthened his name to Huntington, and so signed it, with the letters S. S. (sinner saved) appended thereto. "The late Whittle Sheepshanks, Esq.," writes Mr. Marc Antony Lower, in his *Patronymica Britannica*, "was an eminent farmer; and it is related of him, that having once made a purchase at a northern fair, the seller asked him for a reference for payment, and Mr. Sheepshanks replied: 'Why, don't you know me? I thought everybody hereabouts knew Whittle Sheepshanks.' Upon which the other, fearing a hoax, rejoined: 'Hoot, Mon, wha ever heard o' a *sheepshank*, wi' a *whittle* (pocket-knife) to 't?' and actually declined the transaction. The worthy gentleman soon afterward took the name of Yorke by sign-manual, and thus was

'The winter of his discontent,
Made glorious summer by the *name* of Yorke.'"
—*London Society.*

Versailles and the Trianons.—Versailles, for nearly a century and a half the habitual residence of the French Court, dates from Louis XIII. Fond of hunting in the neighboring woods, he, or at least his courtiers, got tired of sleeping in a wayside inn or a wind-mill, and built at first a small pavilion, whose site is still pointed out. Afterward, he wished for a real habitation, which grew and grew into what it is now. After the first revolution, Versailles ceased to be the abode of Kings. The Convention made an inventory of the furniture, and sold it. The Bonapartes never cared much about it. Napoleon I. neglected Versailles, and called it at St. Helena a "ville bâtarde," regretting even the small sums of money which he had spent in keeping up the palace. The vast museum it contains is in great measure the personal work of Louis Phillippe. The trianons are two miniature palaces or boxes, built as escapes from the heavy grandeur of Versailles, when its royal occupants happened to tire of their dignity. They are Le Grand Trianon and Le Petit Trianon; but at first sight you would say that the big one was the little one, and the little one the big one. The Grand Trianon, with the pride which apes humility, is only a rez-de-chausseé, a ground floor, while the Petit Trianon has a basement, a first floor, and an attic, all outwardly visible. The delights of both are their gardens and pleasure-grounds. The two Trianons are to Versailles what Sir Walter Scott's hill cottage was to Abbotsford—a retreat to which he could retire, taking his work with him, and leaving Lady Scott to entertain the blue-bottles in the great house, and who, as Mr. Carlyle said, were really blue. This feeling that the Trianons were refuges of royalty, is manifested by the fact that Charles X. lingered there before his final departure into exile. Louis Philippe, too, after leaving St. Cloud forever, made a farewell halt at the Trianons. The last sovereign of France probably bade them no adieu, because he expected to revisit them in triumph and increase their treasures by some new trophy. Man proposes!—*All the Year Round.*

An intelligent boy in the National School of a large and populous town in Lancashire, on being examined, among others, by the Commissioner, was asked, "Do you know any of the effects of heat and cold?" "Yes, Sir. Heat expands, and cold contracts." "Good, my boy—you have answered well; now an example." "Why, Sir, the days at Midsummer are the longest, and in the Winter the shortest!"—*Once a Week.*

It may be remembered that not long ago the Vicar of Ledbury, Mr. Jackson, was suspended by the Dean of Arches for five years, on a charge of impropriety and adultery with his servant-girls. We therefore mention that the Judicial Committee of Privy Council on appeal have pronounced him entirely innocent, have quashed the sentence, and have flung the whole of the costs on the prosecutor.

FINE ARTS.

Increase in the Value of Pictures—New Paintings—Sketches of New-York Artists.

It has been frequently said that a capitalist can make no better investment than to put his money in the pictures of artists of rising reputation, either native or foreign. As a proof of the immense increase in the value of pictures, within a comparatively limited period, we may mention two instances recently brought to our notice. In 1857, Paul Delaroche's painting of "Napoleon Crossing the Alps" was sold in this City for $5,000. The purchaser kept it one year, then, fearing that he had given too much for it, sold it for about the price he paid for it, and it subsequently went to England. Today the value put on it is $20,000 in gold. Some fifteen years ago, Delacroix painted to order for 200 francs a small picture of "Hamlet at the Grave." It was soon afterward sold at auction for 600 francs, then purchased from the buyer by a dealer at 800 francs, and subsequently sold by him for 1,000 francs. The present owner has refused 35,000 francs for it. There can be but little doubt that the works of such artists as Zamacois, Tadema, Schreyer, Willelms, Gerome, David Nicol, Kraus and many others we could name, "who mix their colors with brains," will appreciate vastly in value during the next few years. The result of the sale of Prince Demidoff's pictures in Paris, shows very conclusively that money invested judiciously in pictures is well invested.

NEW PICTURES.

At the Schaus Gallery we observe a small but fine marine scene by M. F. H. de Haas, "The Light-house, Thatcher's Island, Cape Ann." It is far better in color than some of Mr. de Haas' paintings we have lately seen. The water, which is remarkably well treated, has none of that peculiar vermillion tinge that this artist seems so fond of introducing into his pictures. The perspective and general treatment are unusually good. Mr. Shattuck has a pleasing study of "White Mountain Scenery," from which, we believe, he is to paint a large picture. It is one of the best compositions we have lately seen from this artist. From William F. Haas we find "Indian Summer, Passamaquoddy Bay." We may question the truthfulness of the color; but, nevertheless, it is a delicately and carefully painted picture. The effect of light on the water is finely rendered. Van Marck is represented by one of his strong cattle pieces, a small picture, but containing much; and Rico, pupil of Calame, by a water-color, a scene on the banks of some French river. This is an admirable painting, and worthy of the study of the few water-color artists we have here. We should like it better had the background and sky been somewhat differently treated. A portrait of Longfellow, by Mrs. Hamilton, painted while the poet was in Rome, is also here. Without according it high praise as a work of art, we may say that it is a far stronger and better picture than ladies usually produce, and is infinitely better than many of the portraits that now look down from the walls of our Academy of Design. From Mr. Graef we have a small statue of a "Child Playing with Flowers," which possesses both correctness and beauty of expression.

PICTURE SALES.

The only picture sale yet advertised is that at the Leeds Art Galleries, which is to take place on the evenings of the 21st and 22d insts. The pictures are now on view, and comprise works by Verboeckhoven, David Col, Von Lerius, Diaz, Plassan, B. C. Koek Koek, Bidan, De Vos, and many other artists, both foreign and native.

NEW-YORK ARTISTS.

A writer in the Chicago *Tribune* continues his sketches of our New-York artists, from which we make the following extracts:

ALBERT BIERSTADT.

Although an artist whose entire list of works have been marked by a singular audacity of design, handling and finish, he is himself one of the most quietly disposed gentlemen in America. The man who professes to be able to judge each and every one of his fellow-men by their personal appearance would be wofully deceived in Mr. Bierstadt. That his rather spare figure, arrayed in the latest cut of the tailor's art, might be that of a bank cashier, or a head salesman in a dry-goods store, would be the probable guess. But that he is the man who launches boldly into the heart of an undiscovered country, enduring the hardships of the doughty explorer, and facing danger as quietly and yet as bravely as the oldest frontiersman, and all for the sake of filling a few portfolios with novel sketches and studies, would rather stagger the professional physiognomist. Mr. Bierstadt, not many years ago, was a poor teacher of drawing in unappreciative Boston. He could barely earn enough to furnish himself with the necessities of life at that time. Now he is the owner of what is undoubtedly the finest villa upon the Hudson. In this he has gathered art treasures from many countries, until the place is more like the home of some bright gem of fairy lore than the residence of a painter. He is still a hard worker, turning out his noble efforts steadily and persistently. As fast as they pass from his hands shrewd dealers stand at his elbow ready to whisk them to the galleries of true art patrons all over the world. He fixes his own prices, and the money is always ready for him. A pair of brilliant little Colorado studies, hardly ten inches square, represent $500 apiece. A glorious fragment of California scenery—the canvas does not measure a full foot on any of its four sides—calls for and receives $1,000. The larger works, like the "Yosemite" and "Rocky Mountain" master-pieces, bring from $10,000 to $20,000 each. It is better than teaching drawing at Boston for $20 a week.

LAUNT THOMPSON.

"As you seem never to be so happy as when you are in the company of a queer-looking genius, if he only knows how to paint or 'sculp,' try and happen up to our place to-night." said a friend in Boston to the writer some four years ago. "Happening up, as requested, the acquaintance of Launt Thompson was made. "Queer-looking" the noted sculptor might have been in the eyes of the friend, but if ever the Lord make a remarkably picturesque head, He never placed it upon shoulders for their adornment, that were more blessed than those of Launt Thompson. The head alone would fill the heart of an artist with rapture, while the noble-shaped head and delicately-carved features were of striking beauty. A man never ought to fail in the delineations of the heads of others who is the possessor of so fine a one himself. Age had thinned away the hair about the sculptor's temples, but further back it sprung from roots as vigorous as ever, and curled down upon the shoulders in a rich, silver shower. The beard, thick, strong and wavy, swept far down the breast, the appearance of the man being that which might be presented if good old Abraham, Isaac or Jacob were to appear in a modern city, attired in a handsome rig of unimpeachable broadcloth.

WM. HART.

A shock of wiry, yellow hair, that will stand at all angles in defiance of combs and brushes. A short, stubby growth of dull-red whiskers. A face lined with the marks of steady work, and considerable anxiety. Eyes small and glistening, but half-suppressed in their sparkling by a pair of weighted lids that seem oppressed and over-tasked. A forehead wide and deep, with what the phrenologists term the bump of color and ideality prominently developed, and a kindly, lovable mouth that appears as if always eager to apologize for the strange cast of its fellow features. That is William Hart, the most persistent, plodding worker, and yet the most poetic and dreamy of painters that America affords. An artist who deals only with the beautiful phases of nature, and yet an argumentative forcible public lecturer upon the many varied topics of his profession. A painter who revels in golden sunset views and the tranquil scenes of retired rural works, and yet a man ready to join in the toughest of practical work to help an academy out of debt or save an art association from ruin. He is an odd combination of rhapsody and common sense, imagination and stern reality, dreamy fancies and real hard labor. The President of the Brooklyn Academy and a member of the National Council, besides being connected with other similar bodies, he yet has plenty of time to give to the careful preparation of some of the best landscape painting this country has ever seen.

COLMAN.

Samuel Colman was fortunate enough to marry an heiress and so secure a social position, money for the prosecution of his loved studies, and a charming wife, at a single swoop. But he has made good use of all. He has established himself in a handsome studio on Fifth-avenue, and has also erected a beautiful house at the village of Dunham on the Hudson. A few years ago he visited Spain and the East, and there made careful studies of the most noticeable of Andalusian and Moorish scenes, from which he has since painted several remarkable works. Among these are two grand views of the Alhambra. The first of these views was a magnificent work, in which the glorious old palace was treated in a high fervid manner, after the style of Claude. The picture in question is now the property of a resident of Chicago. The second study of the Alhambra was a little larger, and was confined more to accurate details. This was exhibited at the Paris Exposition, where it attracted very favorable attention. In personal appearance, Mr. Colman is a sturdy-framed gentleman, noted rather more for a willingness to dress comfortably, and yet picturesquely, than to live exactly up to the tailor's mode. He is the fortunate possessor of a fine face, and, as he is a good-looking man in the main, a noted artist, the husband of a lovely woman, and worth a goodly fortune, he ought to be moderately happy.

J. H. BEARD.

Chicago had an opportunity of retaining one of the strangest and still one of the most powerful painters of the age, in this man, but the opportunity was not siezed upon, and so back to New-York went Mr. Beard. Since Hogarth's time, there has not lived an artist whose ideas of the grotesque are so finely developed, and who possesses such a knack of rendering a pictorial lesson as this same Beard. His animals reveal fables that for pith and moral are not surpassed by those of Æsop or La Fontaine, while, as samples of real artistic merit and a carefully-acquired knowledge of his work, they are also perfect wonders. His grizzled head and awkward figure are still so familiar in the minds of Chicagoans as to make any description of their peculiar ensemble quite unnecessary. It is a shame that he is no longer to be seen upon our streets, or at work in a Chicago studio. But when our aspiring citizens reach a plane where they will not insist upon having portraits that are "pretty" and not faithful; when they learn to purchase decent paintings at figures that will let the artists earn something like an honest living, and when they prefer a good picture, bought at a fair price in a studio, in preference to an abominable daub, bidden in at six times its value at some cheap auction sale, perhaps Mr. Beard, and others of his class, will return to us. Perhaps, too, when that millenium day arrives we shall find that our home artists are also worthy of all encouragement, and that they can do as well as any of their brethren of more favored localities, if they are only helped along a trifle.

LADIES' ART ASSOCIATION.

The Ladies' Art Association gave the first public reception of the Winter at their studio, No. 20 Clinton-place, yesterday afternoon. The display of paintings embraced a collection of very creditable pieces. Mrs. H. P. Gray was represented by a specimen of grapes colored in water, and a cabinet portrait of a lady. Mrs. H. J. Loop's portraits of a lady and child justly attracted general admiration. Miss E. H. Remington exhibited several pieces, among them one which she called "A Quotation from Shakespeare," and there were pictures of more or less merit by Miss S. J. Gilbert, Misses Donlevy and Field, Willets, Mary Cook, Edith W. Cook, Griswold, Post and others. A select and appreciative company were present.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A Canada correspondent of the Member of Parliament from Leith and the English Premier unfortunately do not agree as to the proper policy for the government of the Provinces. The provincial letter-writer is of opinion that the course which has been pursued is equivalent to abandoning Canada to her fate, a very cruel proceeding on the part of the unnatural parent country. These dismal views were communicated to Mr. Gladstone, and he took the trouble to say that he did not agree with the intelligent Canadian. "Where he sees abandonment and enfeeblement, we see strength, union and consolidation," he says. Certainly a trifling difference of opinion. The highest authorities will somehow contrive to disagree, and we ordinary mortals are left as much dependent on our own feeble judgments as though we were not blessed with the presence of the great among us. We hope the British Cabinet and the correspondent of the member from Leith will between them settle this vexed question of the government of Canada.

It is very doubtful, after all, whether our age which we boast of as so highly civilized, shows very much improvement on the dark days of barbarism. We have accounts of horrible crimes and cruelties, official corruption and disgrace, and of ignorant superstitions which it would be hard to surpass. The days when the people believed in charms, amulets, and fortune-telling, are generally supposed to be passed, but the fools are not yet extinct. An intelligent Ohio maiden, one of the results of the civilization of the nineteenth century, lately discovered from her deep reading in the occult sciences that a cat's heart carried about in her pocket was a much surer means of securing a desirable husband than the display of any of the graces of mind or character, which have sometimes been supposed to make the sex attractive. Rightly thinking a husband the highest boon to be obtained in this life, she pounced upon her favorite tabby, tied her to a bed-post, and ruthlessly cut her heart out. It is probable that the charm would not work successfully, if the young men of that neighborhood knew the means by which it was obtained.

The Georgians have discovered yet another source of unlimited wealth in their State. The deposits of kaolin, which are utilized in the manufacture of potato starch, wheat flour, and French candies, show no signs of exhaustion, and yet the natives are already pluming themselves on the discovery made by some M. D., of Hall County, that there are stores of diamonds beneath the sacred soil of Georgia, far outshining the wealth of Brazil and South Africa, and even claiming to be mentioned along with that of Ormus and of Ind. The learned doctor, who is imprudently making this secret public, declares that forty have been picked up by the gold-washers, "some of which are of much greater value than any yet found in Africa." "All we want," he adds, "is a little capital—only $1,000 or $2,000—to develop the fact again, and draw the attention of capitalists to the subject, who can introduce diamond miners who understand washing for them." Certainly nothing could be easier, and it does seem as though the paltry sum required might be raised in Georgia, and operations begin at once.

Every town doubtless might be distinguished for something or other, if it only took the proper means to make known its title to fame. The modest village of Poweshiek, Iowa, puts in its claim for possessing a phenomenon not to be found elsewhere. Among its thrifty population lives a man who, though residing within three miles of a railroad, has never been inside a car and never slept outside the house in which he was born. These are attainments which any man might win, and which of themselves reflect no great credit upon Poweshiek, but its hero has lived to a hale and healthy manhood, and boasts that he never went courting or kissed a girl. Such an instance of self-denial has, we believe, never before been recorded, and Poweshiek should have all credit for producing such a useless anchorite. If all men were like him, what a tedious old world this would be for the girls.

The terrible epidemic of haunted houses seems to have broken out in New-Haven. We have heard of it in several remote parts of the country during the present season, and now the inhabitants of the Elm City are having a visitation from the ghosts. In a mysterious dwelling of that place, unearthly sounds are heard at all times of the night. Ghostly "footfalls tinkle on the tufted floor," and spiritual raps at the doors startle the timid tenants. The impertinent spirits even go so far as to throw bits of coal through the windows and open doors, which have been securely locked, and leave them ajar. It would be a relief to us in this troublesome world if we could be let alone by these meddling intruders from the land of spirits. We have enough to annoy us, and it does seem as though they might find better employment in their free range of the universe than rattling doors and frightening the people of New-Haven from their propriety.

A rather peculiar and not altogether edifying race came off in the streets of London lately, the contest being for the first place in the rear of a hearse carrying the corpse of a deceased citizen to its last resting-place. Two ladies desired to testify their affection for the occupant of the hearse by being chief mourner at his funeral. One had secured the place, when the carriage of the other dashed up and attempted to usurp the place next the hearse. Of course it was a physical impossibility that both should occupy the place at once, and a very lively brush ensued. The driver of the hearse appreciated the situation, and started off at full speed around a corner, the two rival mourners pursuing, and trying the mettle of their horses in an exciting race for the coveted place of honor. This spectacle attracted a large and appreciative audience, and several persons were run over in the street and badly injured. This style of manifesting grief for the departed was finally interrupted by the Police, and the drivers were marched off to the lock. The devoted ladies, it may be presumed, fought it out to the bitter end.

We are glad to notice that the benevolent citizens of Natchez, Miss., have formed a Good Samaritan Society. It will no doubt have plenty to do, if it looks after the wants of all who fall among thieves in that region and stand in need of applications of wine and oil; but it is sad to note how the weakness of human nature is seen, even in the counsels of so beneficent an organization. There was lately some misunderstanding among the members, and at a meeting called for the purpose of providing means for the relief of the sick and suffering, it broke out in a violent quarrel, and one of the weak brethren displayed his affection for a fellow-member by shooting him on the spot. Surely it is good for brethren to dwell together in harmony, and unite in labors of love and Christian charity.

Sir Boyle Roache has hitherto been regarded as the undisputed master in the use of the elegant rhetorical figure known as mixed metaphor; but one of the councilors of Birmingham may now fairly dispute with him the honor of carrying this art to the highest perfection. This learned gentleman, who rejoices in the name of Perks, has discovered that there is "stalking about" that famous town "a liberalism which is fast degenerating into downright infidelity," and warns the Protestants of Birmingham that if they "do not put their shoulders to the wheel to keep the tide back, they will shortly be overflooded with it." This is certainly a very dangerous spirit which stalks about the streets in the shape of a tide, which can only be kept back by the citizens putting their shoulders to the wheel. This impressive warning was given to the School Board of Birmingham, and we trust that it will not be lost upon it.

OUR BEST HORSES.

Brief Review of the Racing Season Just Closed—New Tracks and New Horses—The Blood that has Won in the Various Races.

There is no nobler sight than a really spirited contest between fine horses, and when several are in the field and they come down the stretch, after a hot race of a mile or two, so well bunched together that it is difficult to decide which is ahead or will win, the excitement of the spectators becomes intense, every nerve quivers, and a great shout goes up as one or the other of the flying animals gets a head in front and is hailed the winner as they dash under the line at top speed. When horses are evenly matched, and the race is an honest one, the finish is always exciting; but it is to be regretted that the betting men, the gamblers of the turf, and the jockeys, have become so unprincipled that a fair, square trotting-match, except on one or two courses, is seldom witnessed.

Mr. Sprague and the managers of the Narragansett Park Course have always used their best efforts to defeat the trickery and swindling of both owners and drivers, and have punished any infringement of the rules with the greatest severity, and as a result the races on their popular course have generally been conducted with fairness, and the public have been thoroughly satisfied with the results. The betting men complain that they cannot make any money at the meetings at Narragansett Park, but this is only another evidence of the fairness of the management, and the defeat of the "Ring."

At our own course at Fleetwood Park, near Morrisania, the trotting at the Spring, Summer and Fall meetings was admirably conducted, and the "Ring" found but little opportunity to play their points and fleece the outsiders, but during the past month or six weeks the bulls-heat jockeys have had things pretty much their own way, and many of their private matches trotted on the Fleetwood Course have resulted disastrously to such visitors as could be roped into betting on the best horse. Messrs. Dater and Tallman, the managers of the track, can hardly be blamed for this, for it was very difficult to detect the tricks of the jockeys, but on Saturday, Dec. 10, the turf gamblers learned a lesson they will not soon forget. Three horses were started in a race, and the most speedy one quickly won two heats in the very good wagon time of 2:37 and 2:38½. Notwithstanding this result, one of the other horses remained the favorite, in fact the odds increased on her, although she was manifestly no match for the horse that won the first two heats. The third heat she won in 2:39—slower time than was made in either of the first heats, and the horse was pulled, broken up, and nearly distanced. Mr. Tallman, who was on the stand, warned Martin, the driver, that he must send his horse along, but the fourth heat resulted like the third, in a give-away on the part of the horse. It was now so evident that Martin was pulling his horse to throw the race, that Mr. Tallman decided to put in another driver. This Martin would not consent to, and again pulling his horse in the fifth heat, which he lost in 2:40½, Mr. Tallman ruled him off the track, and the sentence would not have been too severe if he had ruled the horse off also. It is to be hoped that this example will be followed promptly by the managers of other courses, and the honest trotting of horses be compelled. Commendable as was the work done by the Trotting Congress at the Everett House last Winter, there were several important points overlooked that should receive attention at the next meeting, and the delegates will no doubt be able to devise the ways and means to defeat the trickery and fraudulent practices of the "Trotting Ring."

All drawbacks considered, however, the racing interest has made great progress in this country during the past season, and a brief sketch of the events of the Spring, Summer and Fall will not prove uninteresting. The trotting courses were first in order, and some very good sport was had at Fashion Course and Union Course in April. In May the Spring meeting was held at both tracks; the attendance was good, the contests between the trotters unusually spirited, and the season was opened most auspiciously. Prospect Park next fell into line, with three days of good sport about the first of June, and the Bostonians followed with their trotting festival at Beacon Park the second week in June. The running races began at Jerome Park a little later, and then the events followed each other with such rapidity that the racing-loving public all over the country were entertained with a fair share of the sport, and the men who make their living by following the horses from one track to another were kept constantly on the wing. Summer trotting meetings were held at Naragansett Park, Fashion and Union Courses, Buffalo and Philadelphia, and the new Fleetwood Course at Morrisania, now the favorite track in this vicinity, was opened and successfully inaugurated.

The running meetings at Jerome Park, and the July and August races at Saratoga, were successful beyond all precedent, and then the new course at Long Branch, was opened with a grand flourish of trumpets, and a weeks fine racing proved an additional excitement and attraction for the fashionable sojourners by the sea. The aristocracy of New-Jersey turned out in force, the receipts were unexpectedly large, and the Long Branch Course became an established and fixed fact. All through the months of September and October, the trotting and running horses were sent from one course to another; the Fall meetiegs were even more remunerative and successful than the Spring and Summer meetings, and the most successful season on the turf ever known in the country closed with the grand running meeting at Baltimore, under the auspices of the Maryland Jockey Club. The attendance at this inaugural meeting of the Maryland Club was the largest of the season, and afforded a sure guarantee of further fine sport at the same course another season.

As the season progressed Messrs. Saunders & Son, the lessees of the Fashion Course, became involved in financial difficulties, and their Summer meeting proved a failure. The attendance was fair, but the purses were not promptly paid, and it is said have not been paid to this day, and that Dan Mace is the creditor of the course to the amount of $5,000. At Union Course the sport also proved a failure late in the season, and it may now be regarded as a settled fact that there will be no more trotting at either Fashion or Union Course. Two grand running courses have been established, the Long Branch and Baltimore Courses, and in this department of racing, the advance has been marked and flattering. Many fine colts and fillies have been imported from England for future contests, and it is safe to predict for 1871 a racing season of unprecedented brilliancy and interest. At Jerome Park a point has been gained by the public in the throwing open of the entire extent of the grand stand, and, with the construction of a really well-appointed ladies' restaurant on the east side of the track, it is certain that the course will be even better patronized than it has been heretofore. During the latter part of August the managers of the Long Branch Course held a trotting-meeting, but it proved a failure financially, and is not likely to be again repeated.

The following table will show the value of certain strains of blood in horses and the winning sires of horses that have won during the past season at Jerome Park, Saratoga, Long Branch and Baltimore:

Sires.	No. Winners.	No. Races.	Sires.	No. Winners.	No. Races.
Lexington	17	37	Simon Kenton	1	1
Australian	6	16	Balrownie	1	1
Eclipse	5	9	Lapidist	1	4
Leamington	4	6	Silverstone	1	5
Vandal	2	2	Eugene	1	1
Uncle Vic	2	2	Lightning	2	3
Kentucky	1	1	War Dance	1	1
Bonny Scotland	1	3	Star Davis	1	3
Citadel	1	7	Roger	1	2
Oysterman	1	6	Brown Dick	1	1

The most successful horses during the season have been *Glenelg, Helmbold, Judge Curtis, R. B. Connolly, Oysterman, Jr., Edenton, Harry Bassett* and *Enquirer*.

In 1871 meetings will be held at the running courses as usual, except that at Long Branch there will be two meetings, and at Saratoga the July meeting will be a week earlier. The trotting associations will begin work early, Fleetwood and Prospect Park leading off. The Narragansett meeting will begin on the 13th of June, and the great week at Buffalo will commence with Aug. 8.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Max Muller has a third volume of *Chips from a German Workshop* in the press.

Punch thinks a good motto for Highland pipers, "Blow, gentle Gaels."

Father Hyacinthe has been staying some days with Prof. Jowett at Oxford.

It is stated that, although no precise date has been announced, the royal marriage will probably take place on the 10th of February.

It is stated that no one now in Paris and at Tours is in favor of holding the elections. All desire that the war should go on to the end. The probabilities are very strong that it will.

Ladies in Paris are now said to gaze at delicate sirloins and steaks hung up in butcher-shops with the same curiosity as they used to peep at ribbons and laces for sale.

The London *Spectator* has come to the sage conclusion that "M. de Gortschakoff has learnt manners." What a disinterested spectator.

The Scotch servants at Balmoral and in Her Majesty's household have, according to the Edinburgh *Courant*, subscribed £200 to purchase a marriage present for the Princess Louise.

Gustave Dore, who recently returned to France from London, has been missing for many weeks, and no information whatever can be obtained of his whereabouts. What has he gone to illustrate now?

A strong earthen barricade has been erected before the cages of the lions, leopards, tigers and panthers in the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, to prevent their escape in the event of a projectile destroying the bars of their prison.

The Shah of Persia, who is a pilgrim to the holy shrine of Korbela, lately passed through Bagdad accompanied by a suite of 10,000 persons. The horses and other beasts of burden composing this caravan, numbered upward of 15,000.

Queen Victoria has now nine grand-sons and eight grand-daughters, together seventeen grand-children, of whom the Crown Prince of Prussia gives five, (one died in 1866,) the Princess of Wales five, the Princess Alice five, and the Princess Helena two. And the Queen has still five unmarried children.

A correspondent of the *Nord* says he has seen McMahon's report on the affair at Sedan. The Marshal entirely exculpates the Emperor, by whom, he states, he was left completely unfettered. His own intention had been to retreat with the army to Paris, but he yielded at last to precise orders of the Empress, which were inspired by MM. Rouher and de Palikao.

Some experiments have been made in the grounds attached to the School of St. Reny, France, as to the useful qualities of the common mole. A mole was placed in a shrubbery, and in four days he ate 432 wornils and 250 grubs. Another mole in twelve days ate 540 grubs and 872 wornils. Vegetable matter, such as was believed to be his usual food, was placed before him, but he never touched it except to make his bed upon it. The devastations in the soil committed by the mole are more than counterbalanced by his destruction of noxious insects.

The *Réveil* the other day announced to the people of Paris that an army of 800,000 men was under arms and ready to march to their relief. The *Rappel* declares that the Army of Paris is impatient to be led to battle, and has the presentiment of success. "The German Army outside of the walls is in a state of dissolution. The Prussians and Bavarians hate one another, and this day week were firing upon one another. The siege-works cannot be used against Paris, as they are tumbling down, their foundations having been weakened owing to the rains." It is by just such trash as the above that the unfortunate Parisians are deluded into the belief that they can indefinitely postpone the inevitable.

That the same circumstances are apt to affect different men differently, is not a new fact. A good illustration of this principle, however, comes from across the water and from a Police Court. It was held at a rural city known as Manchester. A certain Patsey McGinnis "pleaded guilty to robbery with violence," and was sentenced to hard labor for twelve months, and twenty-five lashes with a cat. Prisoner, (with a polite bow,) "Thank you, Sir." Per contra: Anthony Power, guilty of robbery and violence, had been only seven times previously convicted, sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and twenty-five lashes. Prisoner left the dock whining piteously, "oh, ow, oh," and thus it is seen how differently the prospect of an introduction to and an intimate acquaintance with one of the feline species, *genus cat*, affected Messrs. McGinnis and Power.

The *Spectator* waxes facetious over balloons and carrier-pigeons. It says: "Science has done a great deal for the besieged French, not only in the way of balloons, but in the way of photography. We understand that the messages by carrier-pigeon are usually written on a piece of thin paper, not nearly four square inches in extent, which is put into a quill and fastened to one of the tail-feathers of the pigeon. Upon this little scrap of paper is photographed, in characters far too small to be either written or read without the most powerful microscope, an immense number of messages. The little scrap is divided into four columns, the first column describing the nature of the document, and the other three filled with Government messages. What a blessing it would be to have all dispatches so sent, even in time of peace! Imagine the Colonial Office limited to three-quarters of four square inches, and compelled to read its dispatches by the aid of a powerful microscope. The colonies would soon get quite friendly with us under such régime as that."

American Sympathy for the Pope—Subscriptions Collected—Address by the Xavier Alumni Sodality.

The total number of subscriptions received from Catholic clergy and laity in this country, for Pope Pio Nino amounted to $6,854 49. The money was forwarded to its destination through the editor of the *Freeman's Journal*. The following is a copy of an address sent to the Pope by the Xavier Alumni Sodality of this City:

Most Holy Father: We, the members of the Xavier Alumni Sodality of the City of New-York, deem it our duty, in this your time of affliction, to express our steadfast devotion to the Holy Catholic Church, and to you, its chief pastor. We desire, at the same time, to make known to you our grief and indignation at the outrages done in the name of liberty to your sacred rights as Sovereign Pontiff of the Church of Christ. We denounce the action of the Government at Florence because, with words of friendship on their lips, without the slightest provocation and without even a declaration of war, they have invaded the territory of a peaceful and friendly Sovereign, violently deprived your Holiness of your authority, and forced your people under their tyrannical rule. We denounce as a mockery the *plebiscitum* taken under the terrorism of an invading soldiery and a lawless mob. We denounce the Government at Florence, because, while promising freedom and boasting of their enlightenment, they have established despotism, fettered the Press, and closed and confiscated time-honored seats of learning—and, by attacking the rights of private property, have struck a blow at the foundations of society. We denounce them, because, though professing to be children of the Church, they have deprived you, its head, and us, its members, of the right of communicating freely with each other, and because they have hindered your Holiness in the unrestricted exercise of your sacred functions. We make this our solemn protest as Catholics indignant at these wrongs inflicted on our holy Church; as citizens of the United States, knowing how to distinguish liberty from license, and to respect order, justice and right; and finally, as a society of over 300 young men, representing every mercantile pursuit and liberal profession, who wish to proclaim that, in our country and day and generation, the educated Catholic young men do stedfastly hold the same immutable principles of right and religion bequeathed to them as their most precious inheritance.

New-York, Dec. 8, 1870.

EUGENE B. MURTHA, President.
Garret J. Byrne, Secretary.
John A. Mooney, Bernard P. Kernan, Frank A. Otis, Chas. G. Herberman, William Lummis, Committee.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 18, 1870.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

It is asserted in London, on the strength of dispatches from Versailles, that the delay in the opening of the bombardment of Paris is occasioned by a lack of ammunition, and it said that the roads are so wet and heavy that none can be brought foward at present. From Lille it is reported that another successful sortie has been made from Paris. The account says "that the French came out from behind their fortifications in immence force and have already invested Versailles." There was fighting on Friday evening in the directon of Albert and Abbeville. The French garrison at Belfort still hold out. It is said, however, that the Germans have greatly improved their position of late. Beaumont, a few miles west of Evreux, was occupied by the Prussians on the 11th, after a slight skirmish. The French ports of Fecamp, Dieppe, and Havre are to be immediately blockaded.

There is no change in the Luxembourg question. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Friday evening, in an editorial on the subject, declares that England should give Prussia to understand that "her violation of the territory of Luxembourg will not be regarded with indifference, nor allowed to pass with impunity." The Prussian Government finds fresh grievance in the fact, as it asserts, that the French Consul at Luxembourg keeps his office open for the re-enlistment of fugitives from the French Armies.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Baden Chambers have ratified the treaty annexing the State to the German Confederation....The Mecklenburg Diet refuses to pay more than 14,000 francs toward the Scheldt dues....The Provisional French Government advertises the payment of interest on the national debt in January....The London *Examiner* advocates a permanent court of arbitration, to settle questions between Great Britain and the United States....It is reported that negotiations are pending for the transfer of British Guiana to Holland.

GENERAL.

Attorney-General AKERMAN has rendered an opinion on the question of the obligation of the Pacific Railroad to reimburse the United States for interest paid on the bonds issued in aid of the road. He believes the claim of the Government for such reimbursement to be valid, and that the entire amount of compensation for transportation may be retained until such claim is paid.

The turning and pattern shop of JOS. W. GRAVELINES, at Albany, was burned yesterday.

The change of the gauge on the Great Western Railway, between Toronto and Hamilton, has been completed.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company denies that it has declined to send representatives to the proposed Railroad Convention at Erie, Penn. It has simply taken no action in the matter.

Rear-Admiral SAM. L. BREESE, United States Navy, died yesterday morning at Mount Airy, near Philadelphia, at the age of seventy-six.

They are having cold weather and heavy rain in California.

A bogus Bishop of Persia has been swindling the Catholics of San Francisco and gathering funds to build churches in Asia.

FRANKLIN KETTLE and his wife were murdered by a blind son of theirs at Stephentown, N. Y., on Friday night.

FRANCIS H. H. PRIMROSE, convicted of embezzling $23,000 from the Grand Trunk Railway, has been sentenced to three years in the State Prison at Detroit, Mich.

The election in Manitoba is now progressing, and party feeling runs very high. A man who proposed a vote of confidence in the Governor was lately attacked and seriously injured.

It is now stated that Chancellor LANSING, whose mysterious disappearance was noted some time ago, hung himself in this City, and was privately buried by his family, and the facts kept secret.

JACK MCLAUGHLIN, a desperate character, who has been the terror of Robeson County, N. C., was killed by HENRY BIGGS, on Friday last.

BENJAMIN WOODBURY was run over and killed, while driving across a railroad track near Concord, N. H., yesterday.

All the stock of the new American Steamship Company, at Philadelphia, has been taken up.

Fourteen firms engaged in the shoe trade at Philadelphia have suspended during the last two weeks with liabilities amounting to $755,000.

On Friday a boiler in a grist mill at Bay City, Mich., exploded, killing one man and injuring another. The same evening the mill was burned.

OLIVER C. FITCH, of Troy, was found dead in bed at Hudson, yesterday. A considerable quantity of chloroform was found in his stomach. He had insurances on his life amounting to $16,000.

Congressman RODERICK R. BUTLER, of Tennessee, was arrested yesterday, having been indicted at Washington for forgery.

The statement that the Union Trust Company had been loaning their funds quite liberally on stocks which were affected by the movement of Friday is denied. The officers state that out of the six millions loaned, only $200,000 are on stocks, and this amount is in Western Union Telegraph security, on which there is a margin of twenty-five per cent.

The motion made at the Supreme Court, before Judge PRATT, to have the recent election of directors of the Newtown and Grand-street Railroad declared null and void, was reargued yesterday at the General Term, but no decision was rendered.

Argument in the case of The Erie Railway Company *vs.* The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, was concluded yesterday at Trenton, before Chief Justice BEASLEY. Decision was reserved.

The statue of WASHINGTON, which formerly stood in the New-York City Hall Park, has been purchased as an ornament for the new Washington Market at Trenton. It was placed in position yesterday.

The Book and Its Readers.

There may be, to some minds, iconoclasm in the bare suggestion that there is room for improvement in our English Bible. Without undertaking either to help or hinder those zealous persons who contend for a new translation of the original text, upon the ground of real or fancied errors in the King James' version, we desire to put forward a few suggestions upon the subject of presenting the received version in a form more adaptable to daily use. So accustomed are the majority of people to consider the Holy Scriptures as inseparable from the peculiar form and manner in which they have usually been presented by publishers, that a suggestion of change will seem to many an innovation savoring of sacrilege. Let us see, however, if that which is intrinsically the best of books need, any longer, be mechanically made the worst.

And, first, where is the necessity of the Bible being always printed and bound in a single volume? Thus presented it cannot be conveniently held if the type be of readable size, nor be conveniently read if by the use of smaller type the size of the book is reduced. We know of no edition which meets and removes this objection. And there is no good reason why, by a division into volumes, we should not have a handy-volume Bible. The change would often cause the best of books to be taken up and read in leisure moments. That the issue of the Gospel and Psalms separately, in readable type and in books of convenient size, has been attempted with success, only proves that the entire Scriptures in this reasonable dress would meet with popular acceptance. It is not for us to prescribe the lines of division into volumes; but, on several grounds, we incline to suggest a seven-volume edition, five of which should contain the books of the Old Testament, one the Gospels, and the seventh the remainder of the New-Testament. The Bible is, of itself, a religious library; it has its historical, poetic, prophetic, devotional and doctrinal features, grand in their entirety, but no less grand, no less true, no less effective when considered separately. And if by a subdivision, the greater good can be accomplished, there is abundant reason why conventionalism should no longer fetter the free course of the Divine word.

Again, is there any sound argument in favor of the invariable use of the chapter and verse dissections which the manufacturers of concordances introduced, and have for three or four centuries sedulously ingrafted upon the Scriptures? Time was when one could read the Bible as originally intended to be read. But Cardinal DE SANTO CARO, Rabbi NATHAN, and ROBERT STEPHENS, each in his day, conceived ideas in the direction of a concordance; and, doubtless with good intentions, the first chopped up the Latin Vulgate into chapters; the second did as much, and more, for the Hebrew Scriptures; and the latter versified the New-Testament during a horseback journey. Until within a few years any other sort of English Bible than such as were subject to these repeated manglings was not to be obtained. When it is considered what a failure these dignitaries made of their work, in rendering the sense subordinate to their ideas of convenient references; when we look at the natural effect of a similar course upon almost any standard or familiar book, it must be admitted that, possibly, concordances have done more harm than good. Examples of senseless and inexcusable separations of Scripture narratives and arguments, brought about by this process of arbitrary subdivision, are familiar to every reader. Chapters ended with a comma, or cut off in the middle of a paragraph; sentences made into verses without regard to propriety or connection, and often at the cost of creating confusion and error; splendid arguments shorn of their completeness and potency by a sort of verbal vivisection which would never be tolerated in any other book—this is the price we pay for the system produced by concordances. We submit, therefore, that the Scriptures, having been put into volumes, should be relieved of the chapter and verse interpolations, as well.

The generally received English version is also open, confessedly, to numerous charges of incorrectness, (as regards its perusal in our day,) which grow out of the changes which have occurred in our language during the past two centuries. These have nothing to do with the question of translation, which we are particular not to touch. They refer, now, to the continued use of those English words which have either become utterly obsolete, or have changed their signification—words which, two hundred years ago, when the Bible was translated, were current, but, in our day, have a meaning only revealed to the antiquarian, or else have reached a sense even opposite to that then put upon them. We remember that SWIFT wrote, "If it were not for the Bible and Common Prayer Book in the vulgar tongue, we should hardly be able to understand anything which was written among us a hundred years ago," and that "these books, being perpetually read in church, have proved a kind of standard for language." But we also remember Bishop HORSLEY'S remark that, "If the phraseology of the Bible were not changed from time to time, to keep pace, in some degree, with the gradual changes in common speech, it would become unintelligible to common people." But, leaving these two eminent authorities to reconcile their views, we take the broad ground that the Bible has another mission than the preservation of the English language of two centuries agone—and that is, the inculcation of religious truth in language "understood of the common people." And the people are wronged, if not led astray, by anything which comes short of this. There is room, therefore, for a modernization, at least, of some portions of the otherwise excellent version of the English Scriptures.

Not to go further into detail, we will add that there is room for improvement in the typography of the English Bible. Something was attempted in this direction by a volunteer Committee of the American Bible Society a few years ago, whereby a number of emendations were made in punctuation, &c. But when the improved edition was printed the managers became frightened at what they had done, and refrained from publishing it in the proper sense of that term; so that Dr. STORRS and his fellow-laborers took very little by their motion. This was a very weak course, which no independent publisher need repeat; and as our remarks are intended for that class of publishers, we are not without hope that the edition referred to may yet be made useful. But, besides punctuation, there should be an attempt made so to use typography that it may help to explain the text, especially by the proper disposition of parentheses, and by some mode of distinguishing the quotations which are used by New Testament writers. In short, we demand a perfect specimen of the "art preservative" applied to the great conservator of all our blessings, temporal and spiritual.

The enterprise of publishers may find, it seems to us, a very proper and useful field in the direction we have indicated. Scholars, without perhaps really needing, certainly feel the want of, such an edition, and, unless we greatly err, the great mass of Bible-readers would appreciate in a practical manner an honest endeavor to bring the Sacred Scriptures closer to them through the means of convenient form, a simple arrangement, verbal revision, and corrected typography.

The Government and the Alabama Claims.

The few words which the President uttered to the country in his message on the question of the *Alabama* claims were not reassuring. It would appear from them that the British Government are not disposed to make even an admission that they were guilty of negligence in permitting the escape of the rebel cruisers during our civil war, or that they "did or permitted any act of which the United States has just cause of complaint."

As the question in this country has become so much one of feeling, it would undoubtedly aid negotiations and an amicable settlement if the British Government would admit—what nine-tenths of the British people do—that there was negligence in the escape of the *Alabama*. The negligence may have been due to causes beyond Ministerial control—as, for instance, to a very remarkable and sudden attack of illness in the Law Officer of the Crown, on the very day that the Government was informed by our representative that the *Alabama* was just ready for sea. But such unforeseen accidents cannot be expected to be received in excuse by the injured parties. It is the duty of an Administration not to be sick at such a crisis as that. And the escape of the criminal under such circumstances cannot be considered by outside observers as due to anything but negligence. It is true, as Mr. ADAMS observed in his address, that you cannot expect a Government to humiliate itself, or, under ordinary circumstances, to apologize. But these were not usual circumstances. Not only by the escape of the *Alabama* was great damage done to our commerce, but in the whole matter of the arming, supplying, and sheltering of the rebel cruisers, a deep wrong was done to our feelings. The whole nation felt that, under the guise of neutrality, a Power which ought to have been friendly was doing us incessant injury, though often under legal forms. Had the British Government since the war been willing to acknowledge any error or negligence in all this, it would certainly have smoothed the way to a peaceful settlement.

The President, in view of this refusal of the British Government to make any acknowledgment, and, apparently, under the conviction that they do not entertain "a desire for a full and friendly adjustment of these claims," recommends the appointment of a Commission by Congress to take proofs of the amount and ownership of the claims, and that they then be assumed by the United States Government. This important recommendation has not received the attention from the Press which it deserves. Its object is clear, but whether this procedure by Congress and the Government would result as the President hopes, is not so certain.

There is certainly a presumption against any Government assuming claims for losses of this particular nature. The parties who lost their vessels or cargo, undoubtedly sent them out as a commercial venture, expecting the possibility of damage or destruction. Their profits in many cases may have balanced their losses. Many were insured, and the insurance companies must be paid for what they have already received an equivalent in the profits of insurance. It will be extremely difficult for the Commission to satisfy themselves that the individuals in all cases took reasonable precautions to prevent loss. But supposing all these objections met, the purpose of this assumption of the claims is evidently to keep the question open between the two countries, to prevent the injured parties being remunerated in the British Courts, and thus to obtain from the danger of an open question some grand public compensation from Great Britain for all the injury and damage she inflicted on us during the civil war—this compensation evidently to be the cession of territory. Canada is to be the price paid to this country for commuting the *Alabama* and other claims. This is plainly the policy of many who urge the course proposed.

The great objection to it is that England would never yield up territory as an expression of her regret for having violated international law, or for money, or for any other cause, except that the inhabitants of it wished to cut loose from the Imperial Government. The feeling about territory may be seen now in France, where the people allow the soil to be trampled into desert or quagmire by hostile armies, rather than give up a petty strip on the borders. That England should ever buy a peace with this country, or eat humble pie for past sins, by selling or giving such a territory as Canada, is past belief. No Government could live a day in England that would propose such a thing. The whole nation would take what France is receiving now, rather than yield an acre on such grounds. We shall never get Canada in any such way as that. Undoubtedly, if its people desired annexation, and the *Alabama* claims could at the same time be settled by its cession, the British nation might consent. But there is no probability of that. The Canadians are more intensely loyal than Englishmen themselves. They have, at least at the present time, no sort of disposition to become citizens of the Union. Even war, and our conquest of them, would never make them willing citizens.

Christian Work Among the Indians.

Mr. WILLIAM WELSH, formerly Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, has lately returned from a tour of inspection among the Indian tribes on the Missouri River, and has sent in his report to the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. WELSH'S investigation has been of a special character, having been undertaken in connection with the Missionary Societies of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It has for some time been suspected that abuses existed at the Indian Agencies in the quarter visited, and attempts have been made to detect and remedy them. The measure aiming at this end during the last session of Congress was defeated. It proposed to appoint five permanent Indian Inspectors, but the determined opposition of a single Senator prevented the bill from becoming a law. The removal by President GRANT of the Governor of Dakota from the Indian Superintendency, led, however, to the discovery of certain abuses; and now that the report of Mr. WELSH furnishes additional condemnatory evidence, it is to be hoped that a thorough investigation will be made by the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Among other iniquities exposed by Mr. WELSH is that growing out of the beef supply. Texas cattle, that cost last month two and three-quarters cents a pound, delivered by the drovers at the Reservations, were turned in to the Indian Bureau at six and a half cents a pound—the contractor pocketing the difference. Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars were paid for beef at this price within four months. Twenty-five thousand sacks of flour of ninety-eight pounds each, costing at Sioux City two dollars and twenty cents, were paid for at three dollars and fifty cents. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars were paid to one person, the profit, as Mr. WELSH declares, amounting to some three hundred thousand. The freight up the river is also "jobbed," the rates paid being utterly extortionate.

Mr. WELSH visited and conferred with the representatives of twelve tribes, eleven of the Sioux and one of the Poncas. President GRANT had asked and obtained the help of the Missionary Associations of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for the purpose of civilizing and instructing the Dakota Indians. The associations nominated five agents, and the President officially appointed them. The chief object, then, of Mr. WELSH, was to inform the Indians of the beneficent intention of the President toward his red children, to give the new agents a favorable introduction, and such advice and assistance as they seemed most to require. His report is long and elaborate, and, with the exception of the abuses pointed out, is highly encouraging to the well-wishers of the Indians. At the Yankton Reservation matters looked particularly well, and the disposition of the residents was found to be very friendly. This is remarkable, considering the fact that while this tribe has been fighting for the United States for forty-five years, promises made to it by Government officials have been repeatedly broken. Many of the Indians here are professed Christians. Yet, while Mr. WELSH and his friends were attending service, he says, from "an adjoining tepee, or tent, they heard the groans of a child dying, under the infliction of heathen rites, and presently, as his spirit passed away, there arose a most piteous wail from the whole camp. While these fearful shrieks of the hopeless heathen were still sounding in our ears, we were made hopeful by the strains of praise that came from the Episcopal chapel."

On the Santee Reservation things looked cheerful and prosperous. Here there are schools and churches; the houses are all built of cotton-wood logs, and there are no "tepees," whether of skins or mere canvas. The red men of this settlement are dressed in "civilized" clothing, that is, in coats and trousers; many of them own horses and wagons, and not one was seen by their visitors under the influence of whisky. Here the party met our old friend SPOTTED TAIL, who had come thither on a visit, accompanied by eleven warriors and two women. SPOTTED TAIL, in common with nearly all the others, complains of not being supplied with guns, alleging an inability, in consequence, to get game. The reasons for this omission are obvious. It is, however, the fact that through the contraband traders of the British Possessions, and other sources, Indians disposed to be hostile can procure these weapons, and that Col. STANLEY, commanding the Twenty-second Infantry at Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, strongly advises that guns and ammunition should not be withheld from them. "If the Indians intend mischief," he says, "they will do all with the bow and arrow they would do with the gun." And again, "we cannot expect the Sioux to believe in us unless we show some confidence in them."

If the Dakota Indians are generously treated, and faith is strictly kept with them, Mr. WELSH apparently believes not only that we may live with them in amity, but that they will become permanently civilized. There cannot be a doubt that it is our duty, if possible, to compass both these ends. But the swindling of contractors means the cheating of the Indians, and thus continually stirs up bad blood. To prevent this, Mr. WELSH hopes that Congress will co-operate with the President this year, by appropriate legislation, in such a way that enough may be saved from the appropriations "to promote every civilizing process among the Indians." It is undoubtedly a grievous shame that the country should be disgraced, and the red men pillaged, for the sake of a few unscrupulous contractors, and we hope that after this session such rascality will no longer be possible.

Jury Trial Made Easy.

One of the great objections to the common law jury system has always been, and still is, the power which it gives to a contumacious or interested juryman of offsetting and neutralizing the honest convictions of his associates. The "palladium of English liberties" was weakened in its creation by the opportunity it gave to English obstinacy. In the jury-room, physical endurance often counts for more than the most intelligent discrimination of right and wrong. Thus a question of life and death, and all its far-reaching consequence of human happiness or misery, may turn on the will or the patience, or the capacity for discomfort, or dogged opposition, of a single man. So pronounced has this difficulty become, that more than once the proposal has been seriously made to abolish trial by jury altogether, or at least so far to modify it as to dispense with the necessity of unanimity, and to make the voice of the majority carry the verdict—as in Scotland. Whether or not such an innovation would be wise we shall not pause now to examine, though it is safe to say that in many cases the difference in the value of verdicts obtained by unanimous or majority agreement would be more apparent than real. It may be conceded as of rare occurrence that the minds of some of the jurymen are not changed after entering the jury-room, and the verdict which is put forth as the opinion of twelve men is not unfrequently the will of only a part of that number.

In our Western States this and other judicial difficulties are often avoided with an ingenuity which we must admire, even if we do not care to imitate it. The same originality and contempt for precedent which in that part of the country prompts counsel to adjourn a case until they have settled according to the code their little unpleasantness, as actually occurred not long since in Paducah, Ky., or as recently happened in Illinois, permits the Court on occasion to join them in a free fight—the same ready resource which suggests to a California attorney to settle a disputed law point by a bet with the Bench, smooths dissensions in the jury-room, and shuns those irksome delays and disagreements so cruel to litigant or prisoner, and so prejudicial to the interests of justice. It was in Kansas, if we mistake not, that the fate of a criminal was settled amicably and quietly by a game of old sledge. In San Francisco, a still more effectual method is resorted to, and before the potent persuasion of bowie-knife and Derringer, jurymen's scruples fade like Summer mists. We do not recommend an immediate trial of either of these expedients, but they are worthy of the consideration of students of the eccentricities of our judicial system.

The End of a Missouri Murderer.

On Tuesday last, JEREMIAH BAILEY suffered the extreme penalty of the law, "at the old town of New-Madrid," in Eastern Missouri. The event was a remarkable one for several reasons, one of which was, that fifty years had elapsed since the last legal execution in the county. The public gallows had enjoyed this long interval of repose not, by any means, because of any lack of material to keep it employed. Stabbing and shooting have continued for half a century to be tolerably familiar occurrences in that section of country, but actuated, doubtless, by a desire to prevent a serious diminution of a not overcrowded population, it has been the practice of the public to be chary in bringing murderers to justice, and of juries to be equally indisposed to convict them when placed upon trial. Up till March, 1868, JEREMIAH BAILEY had been permitted to live in the peaceful enjoyment of a notoriety gained from a life of not infrequent crime. His person and his history were alike remarkable. He is described as a young man of twenty two years of age, rather above the medium height, sparely built, but muscular, with a bullet-shaped head, small, keen blue eyes, rather sunk, scarcely any eyebrows, thin lips, a nose which looked as if a bullet had once whizzed through it, pointed chin, no whiskers, brown hair cut short, and light complexion," with a voice "partly like that of a girl." He was left motherless at seven days' old, and fatherless at thirteen years. At that age he was apt enough in the use of the knife to stab a man who tried to make him divulge where his guardian kept some money that had been left in trust for him by his father. Running away from school about the same time, he entered the Confederate Army, and served throughout the war. Having his appetite for bloodshed apparently sharpened by his experiences under JEFF. THOMPSON, he is reported to have signalized his return to civil life by killing a boy named DEMENT, and afterward hanging him "without any justification or provocation whatever." In 1866 he permanently transferred his talents to New-Madrid, working as a laborer, unless when otherwise engaged in keeping his hand in knife and pistol practice. On the 25th March, 1868, he had varied the usual routine of his existence by attending a prayer-meeting which was being held in a farm-house adjoining a landing on the Mississippi, called Ruddier Point. At the latter place a friend of BAILEY'S was at the same time getting rather the worst of a brisk interchange of knife thrusts which were forming the customary accompaniment to a drunken row. Being sent for to aid the weaker side, BAILEY first procured his pistol, which he had unaccountably omitted to take with him to the prayer-meeting, and proceeding to the landing found his friend *hors de combat*, and badly cut up generally. Constituting himself, for a few brief moments, legislator, judge and executioner, he lodged three bullets in the body of his friend's assailant, a man named BROCK. It must be stated that BAILEY was somewhat distressed that BROCK should insist upon dying from the effects of this liberal dose of lead. He nursed him during the night, and expressed no little sorrow when he died next day.

The sequel of the murder is very instructive, as a sample of Missouri justice making spasmodic endeavors to fulfill its mission. As the *Missouri Republican* naively remarks, "it was no new thing for a man to be killed in that part of the State, and it did not appear that public sentiment was much outraged." The murdered man had no friends, and BAILEY had many, so he went about his usual avocations unmolested. He was first indicted for murder in the second degree, at the April Term of the Circuit Court; was then arrested with some difficulty; his case was continued in October; he was released on $1,500 bail in November, and was only recaptured in March last, after being suspected of complicity in another murder near the same place. Two years after his first indictment, a second one of murder in the first degree was returned against him by the Grand Jury, the earlier indictment "having been prepared for murder in the second degree in mistake." Found guilty in October, he was sentenced to be hung on the 13th December, and on that day (Tuesday last) closed a brief but chequered career with a somewhat remarkable address. As a hint to adventurers, the significance of the following, from the speech of the condemned man, will be readily appreciated: "Major R. A. THATCHER attended to my case faithfully. * * And, now that I am about my last, I would advise all that have any similar cases to take a Christian and dying man's advice to employ an honest man, which you will find in the person of the above." Having thus discharged his conscience of a debt of gratitude, and made some slight attempt at autobiographical whitewashing, he delivered a closing piece of advice to his hearers, which, let us hope, will be seriously pondered by them. "Whisky and the bearing of pistols have ruined me. If you do not want them to ruin you, if you do not want to be imprisoned, and in the end brought to the scaffold, don't drink liquor, don't carry firearms." The execution having concluded, it is added as a comment necessary in Missouri, that "no resuscitation was attempted," although it appears BAILEY had expressed himself quite ready to take the chance of being galvanized into life again. Perhaps it was as well; for, however instructive his end may have been, it is very questionable whether a reopening of his career would have been equally beneficial to society.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mechanics' Reading-Rooms.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing the influence of your paper, I beg leave to propose an undertaking for the benefit of the working classes, viz.: Something in the place of the Young Men's Association building of this City. It might be called "Mechanics' Hall," or any other suitable name, and to be on the same principle, to be built either on the west or east side of the City, to have reading-rooms, lecture-room, baths, gymnasium, &c., &c., with stores, say underneath, which might help pay the expenses of the institution. Membership to be, say $3 or $5, with all the privileges of said Institute. This might make a most worthy and valuable gift from the moneyed men to the working men of the City. It might prove one of the most powerful means to raise the condition of this class of men, both morally and physically. It would prove a great opponent to the dram-shop and gin-mill, which are sapping our institutions, and which prove a great auxiliary to "the Ring" which controls and rules us as a City. There might also be books open for the registering of worthy men seeking employment, on the same plan as the Young Men's Christian Association. Now, Mr. Editor, if you can start this enterprise, I think that you will be worthy of all praise.

Yours, UNCLE JOHN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 16, 1870.

The Central Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The managers of the Central Park, with their usual skill, have effectually barred the entrance to the Park against all high-spirited and sensitive horses, by establishing a high-pressure steam-engine at each of the southern entrances to the Park on Fifty-ninth-street. These engines, by their puffing and screaming, are a most effectual barrier against the appoach of all spirited animals to their exclusive territory.

A SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 16, 1870.

Burns' Birthday Anniversary.

The approaching anniversary of the birthday of the great Scottish bard will be celebrated with appropriate exercises by the Burns Club of this City. Dr. SAMUEL OSGOOD will deliver an address on the works and character of the illustrious poet, at Steinway Hall, on the night preceding the event, under the auspices of the Club. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT will preside on the occasion.

Interesting Ordination Services in the Catholic Provincial Seminary at Troy.

The Ember days, or "Quarter-Tenses," occur in the Catholic Church calendar four times a year; or, as their designation indicates, quarterly. They are fasting days of obligation, and are the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday immediately preceding certain specified festivals. On these days candidates for the priesthood are generally ordained. Yesterday was the last Ember day of this Advent season, and was the occasion of an impressive ceremonial at the Catholic Provincial Seminary at Troy, N. Y. Right Rev. JOHN J. CONROY, Bishop of the Diocese of Albany, raised to the dignity of the priesthood the following-named gentlemen, who have just finished their theological course in that institution: Rev. ROGER WARD, for the Diocese of Albany; Rev. THOMAS O'BRIEN, for the Diocese of Boston; and Revs. MICHAEL J. MCAULEY and CHARLES J. ROGERS, for the Diocese of Hartford.

The order of deacon was conferred on the following: Revs. William L. Penny, Thomas F. Lynch, Jos. P. Mooney, William A. O'Neill, John J. Kean, Bernard J. Goodwin, Charles R. Corley and James Clancy, of the Archdiocese of New-York; Rev. James Leonard, of the Diocese of Albany; Revs. M. S. J. Burke, Thomas J. Cummings and John C. Harrington, of the Diocese of Springfield; Revs. Peter Leddy, Michael Masterson, Michael McCall and James Mohan, of the Diocese of Boston; Rev. Denis M. Bradley, of the Diocese of Portland.

The sub-diaconate was conferred on Revs. Joseph Byron and Nicholas J. Hughes, of the Archdiocese of New-York; and Rev. John McGeough, of the Diocese of Boston.

The following-named were invested with "minor orders:" Archdiocese of New-York—Jno. S. Colton, Cornelius Donovan, James Flood, Patrick Malone, James W. Powers, William O'Kelly, John F. Lynch, John Keoghan, Henry J. Gordon. Diocese of Albany—Jno. J. Cannon, John Earley, Francis J. Maguire, Edward O'Connor. Diocese of Springfield—Jno. Daly, Charles Burke, Patrick Phalen and Daniel H. O'Neil. Diocese of Nashville—Michael J. McInnerney. The following seminarians were promoted to the "Tonsure:" Joseph Campbell and James Westerman, of the Archdiocese of New-York, and Patrick Brady, of the Diocese of Albany.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE WEEK.

The "Coquettes" are having everything their own way at Wallack's, and the more the public see of them, the more profoundly their fascination is appreciated. A comedy of Mr. ROBERTSON'S is in rehearsal, in which it is reported the manager will return to the boards in a part excellently suited to his style. To how late a day, however, the pleasure of welcoming Mr. WALLACK back to his own stage is to be deferred, we can only conjecture; the present attraction is filling the house nightly, and so long as this is the case there will hardly be need for the novelty promised. We regret that the illness of Miss EFFIE GERMON has, since our last weekly summary, compelled her temporary retirement, and hope that the stage will not long be deprived of one of its blithest and sunniest ornaments.....The "Black Crook" at Niblo's Garden has been the cynosure of attaction this week to the large class of not over-fastidious theatre-goers, whose eye must be fed, however it may be with their sense. Too much can hardly be said in recognition of the gorgeousness of the scenery and other details of this revival, or in applause of the MAJILTONS, who, without having anything in particular to do with the "Black Crook," are among the most finished artists in their line ever seen here. The lady is especially clever, and has already made herself a prime favorite. It is true that the art represented by these performers is not of a very elevated type, but it is something to be *facile princeps* in any department, and, theatrically or otherwise, there are advantages about being first in a village over being first in Rome. The present ballet of the "Black Crook" is said by those who are curious in such matters to be better than before, and so far as comeliness is concerned this is probably true. Artistically speaking, however, the merit of the dancers, with one or two exceptions, is hardly equal to that of the scenery and carpenters' work, which, in their way, are almost miraculous. We are told that several dancers of fame are on their way from Europe to reinforce the troupe at Niblo's, and the managers are probably wise to keep some of their attraction in reserve....At the Fifth-avenue Theatre "Twelfth Night" has been seen with much pleasure during the week. To-morrow "London Assurance" will be repeated; on Tuesday, for the last time, we are sorry to see, Mr. DALY'S clever version of "Man and Wife" is to be acted, and Wednesday has been fixed for the first production of the new American comedy of "Saratoga."....."Rip Van Winkle" at Booth's, "Les Brigands" at the Grand Opera-house, and "Wee Willie Winkie" at the Olympic, were the subjects of the entertainments at each of these houses last week. At Wood's Museum, too, "Paris" remained upon the bills. The only change to be made at any one of these places will be effected at the Grand Opera-house, on Wednesday, when "Barbe Bleue" will be represented as a means of introducing to the public Mlle. AIMEE.....The promised fairy spectacle at the New-York Circus will be brought out to-morrow. It is entitled "Cinderella," and its performance will enlist the services of a horde of juvenile actors. The usual miscellaneous bill will be offered with the new piece, and the youthful frequenters of the circus will be privileged once again to revel in an *embarras de richesses.*

THE APPEARANCE OF MISS GLYN.

On Wednesday, at Steinway Hall, Miss GLYN is to effect her long-promised début in the Metropolis, in the part of *Cleopatra*. As we have already announced, this event will partake of the nature both of a "reading," and a dramatic representation proper. The lady will appear in costume, and will enact the character of *Cleopatra*, we are informed, but will be aided, or hindered, by no scenery. With the reputation acquired by Miss GLYN abroad in this impersonation, our readers are familiar. It is, no doubt, one of the most striking and powerful embodiments of SHAKESPEARE'S heroine that is either [illegible]. It is [illegible] that circumstances have prevented suitable arrangements for the appearance of Miss GLYN supported by some one of the theatres, but we trust that this circumstance will not prevent her fine talents from being duly appreciated, and that her enterprise will prove in every sense remunerative.

NEW RECITER.

The early efforts of a reciter, a little son of Mr. O. B. GOLDSMITH, of this City, have already been referred to in these columns. The young artist in question is gifted with a marvelous memory, and the works he commits he afterward recites with most surprising correctness and expression. Many prominent citizens, desirous that the public should be enlightened as to Master GOLDSMITH'S talent, have now addressed a request to his father, urging him to give an entertainment as a medium of introduction. Two soirées will be given, in compliance with the request, this week. Chickering's Rooms have been selected as the place, and the 21st and 23d as the dates.

Musical.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The extra concert given to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth of BEETHOVEN took place last evening, at the Academy. Under the direction of Herr BERGMANN, there were performed the No. 7 Symphony of the Master, the concerto in [illegible] and "Egmont," with all the songs and declamation. The participants in the programme, in addition to the members of the Society, were Mme. LOUISE LICHTMAY, Miss MARIE KREBS and Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF, all of whom were highly successful in doing [illegible] pleasure to the audience. It is not reasonable to expect that the entertainments proffered by the Philharmonic should be [illegible] kind; yet, even reasonable expectations are sometimes disappointed, and [illegible] perhaps more apparent [illegible] other. When so much depends upon the [illegible] accord of health, temper and imagination, the road to prosperous achievement is beset with difficulties, and success on such occasions is a triumph indeed. We may fairly say that this concert [illegible] of last night. [illegible] times apparent, imperfections that might be dwelt upon [illegible] seemed serious blemishes, is certainly true. The first attempt to render such a work as "Egmont," inevitably [illegible] absolute symmetry [illegible] can hardly [illegible] such an essay [illegible] to the honest efforts [illegible] in this case, in all frankness, we can bestow abundant praise, and feel that it is richly deserved. The opening symphony, the No. 7, was delightfully interpreted by the orchestra, which was [illegible] by the occasion. Such finish, self-restraint, delicate treatment [illegible], and, if we may say it, such [illegible] *nuances* of the great composer, are seldom to be enjoyed, and [illegible] extolled. The [illegible] the quaint and [illegible] of BEETHOVEN—the "sounds so fine that nothing lives 'twixt them and silence,"—were rendered exquisitely and [illegible] listening ear [illegible] of the Philharmonic [illegible] the opening symphony. [illegible] numbers of the evening, Mme. LICHTMAY has a catholicity of [illegible] successfully [illegible] falls that might [illegible] she well approved [illegible] ing numbers of [illegible] instrumental [illegible] have only to affirm our previous favorable judgment. Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF vindicated his high reputation as a dramatic reader and declaimer, [illegible] man of his unusual [illegible] thoroughly understands, apart from his professional ability, [illegible] expression. On the whole, the concert was a genuine success, [illegible] honorable to the Philharmonic Society, and [illegible] credit to the great man [illegible] it was intended to reverence.

CONCERT OF THE HELVETIA MAENNERCHOR.

On Saturday evening, the [illegible] inst., [illegible] able concert was given by the Helvetia Maennerchor in the little hall in Sixteenth-street, for the benefit of the Swiss Benevolent Society. We trust the advantage to the Society was equal to the satisfaction of the audience and the excellence of the performance, in which case the objects of its benevolence will have much to be thankful for. The Maennerchor sang a chorus by MARSHNER, a quartet, and some other part-music, in the best style of German choral singing—time, pitch, and light and shade being alike irreproachable, and the only thing lacking a greater breadth, and, so to speak, warmth of tone. An orchestra of some thirty instruments, justly balanced and vigorously led, played with a fidelity that proved how little grandeur of effect depends on numbers. BEETHOVEN's "Overture to Egmont" was also given; a stately adagio by VIEUXTEMPS, and a scena from "Der Freischutz," the vocal portion of which, difficult as it is, was well sung by Herr METHFESSEL. Besides these an interesting solo on the violoncello was given by Herr WERNER, and a bright polacca by a well-trained soprano, Miss IDA ROSENBURGH, and afterward a duet between soprano and violoncello, "La Stellar Confidente," by ROBANDI—a composition which, not being snatched out of its proper place in an opera, but written expressly for concert performance—was in harmony with what had gone before, and therefore greatly enjoyed and applauded by the audience. We have much still to learn from our German fellow-citizens of the legitimate use and enjoyment of music, the programmes of our concerts in particular too often showing, as contrasted with theirs, a plentiful lack of resource, and a mortifying confidence in clap-trap. Fashionably patronized and lucrative as Mlle. NILLSON's concerts have been, how much that was worthless has been admitted into their programmes, and to how little advantage, in an artistic point of view, have the talents of the distinguished artists who accompany her been put! This German concert, on the other hand, gave, without previous flourish, a well-planned evening's entertainment, to which each individual contributed a fair share, and wherein music and common sense were conjointly represented.

LIEDERKRANZ SUNDAY CONCERT.

The second concert of the season given by the Liederkranz Society, at their hall, is to occur this evening.

Home Items.

A private exhibition of the skill as a musician of Mr. J. N. GOODALL was given at Steinway Hall, on Monday afternoon last. Mr. GOODALL plays on the violin and on the piano with a mechanical facility, but unless we incline to believe that his friends seek to attract by explaining that his performances are interesting because the performer is partially demented, we do not think they will imagine them worth the attention of a larger public than that assembled on the occasion we write of....Among the passengers who sailed for Europe yesterday, aboard the steam-ship *Italy*, was Mr. MARK SMITH, who will be absent about six weeks.....Mrs. EMMA GUTHRIE, well known in musical circles, has returned to this City, from Paris. Mrs. GUTHRIE is one of the few pupils of GARCIA and PANOFKA in this country....An amateur performance of "Martha" is the subject of gossip in Washington at this moment. The performers will be Mrs. Camp, Miss Randall, Mr. S. G. Young, Mr. S. H. Witherow, Mr. E. S. Harrington, and Mr. W. C. Hill....Mr. BOOTH was last week at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia. Last week was the first of Mr. DAVENPORT's term of management at the Chestnut-street Theatre....Miss KELLOGG sang last week in Springfield, Ill., and the mere announcement of her intended concert brought forth an article in a local journal, ending thus: "The birds of the air are considered fair game only when they swoop too near the earth and approach within range of the death-dealing sportsmen; but when their plumage is full-grown, and has taken on the hues of Paradise; when it daily gains new beauties from the stratas of the upper air, and gathers fresh glories from the sunlit Empyrean, we have nothing left to do but to gaze and wonder and admire. This is the case with Miss KELLOGG. But a few years since, and any unregenerate Bohemian in the land might have flung his shafts of malice against the beautiful wood thrush; today Kings and Emperors do homage to the genius of the heaven-soaring lark."....FOX's new American Theatre, in Philadelphia, has been inspected by the Press. It is situated in Chestnut-street, above Tenth, and it cost about $250,000....Miss LUCILLE WESTERN was acting in "Frou Frou," at the St. Louis Olympic, last week....Miss FANNY JANAUSCHEK was last week in Buffalo, attracting large audiences and winning enthusiastic praise from Press and public....The English Opera Troupe was last week at the Boston Theatre....THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra and Miss MEHLIG were last week in Columbus....LOTTA was in Washington last week....EDWIN ADAMS was last week at McVICKER's Theatre, in Chicago....Mme. SEEBACH was last week in St. Louis....The St. Louis *Daily Democrat*, in a most complimentary reference to the Kellogg concerts, remarks: "We had frequently read in the Eastern Press high encomiums on Signor A. RANDOLFI's magnificent voice, but we must confess that we were unprepared to hear one that possessed so much volume and compass. Although called a baritone, the organ is really a tenor as well; from the deepest notes it rises to about F sharp, and is true throughout the entire register."....Miss NILSSON sang last week in Rochester, and she was in Detroit on Friday and yesterday. In Rochester, a Buffalo journal tells us, Signor BRIGNOLI added to his vocal repertory the song, "Come into the Garden, Mud."....JOHN E. OWENS was last week in Cleveland....Mme. SEEBACH acted in Cincinnati and in Indianapolis. Wednesday she will appear in Louisville.

Foreign Gossip.

STRAY NOTES.

Mr. ANDREW HALLIDAY's adaptation of "The Old Curiosity Shop" has proved very successful at the Olympic Theatre, in London....The first performance in London of Mr. BENEDICT's oratorio, "St. Peter," is announced for the 13th of December, with the aid of Mr. BARNBY's choir. The chief singers will be Mlle. TIETJENS, Mme. PATEY, Mr. SIMS REEVES, Mr. RAYNHAM and Herr STOCKHAUSEN....The dramatic version of Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' *No Name* will probably be brought out at the Opera Comique, instead of at the Princess', as originally intended....Miss KATHERINE RODGERS, the original representative of *Formosa*, had been engaged to perform the principal character in Mr. BOUCICAULT's new drama of "Jezebel," at the Holborn Theatre....The healths of Mr. FALCONER and Miss HERBERT were improving....An extravaganza, with new music by M. HERVE, will be produced at the Gaiety at Christmas. Mr. TOOLE and Miss E. FARREN will then reappear....A new comedy, by Mr. F. A. MARSHALL, will be produced at the St. James Theatre....Mr. GEORGE VINING has purchased the right of performing Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS' new historical drama of "Marlborough, or Three Phases of Life," in the provinces. Mr. VINING will appear as *John Churchill* upon its production....Messrs. WEBSTER and CHATTERTON have arranged to produce an operatic extravaganza on the subject of *Gil Blas*, at the Princess' Theatre, at Christmas, and have specially engaged Mrs. HOWARD PAUL to play the rôle of the dashing Spanish adventurer....The opera bouffe season at the Lyceum will be commenced in the first week of the new year....M. GOUNOD has quitted Blackheath, and after some days' absence will return to London. He has been unwell since he has taken refuge in England....The taste for classical music at Oxford has vastly increased of late years, performances of a high class being continually going on at the University. The Philharmonic Society, one of the numerous musical bodies there, have announced HAYDN's "Seasons," (Spring and Summer,) and HANDEL's "Alexander's Feast," with MOZART's accompaniments, to be performed in the Corn Exchange....Prince PONIATOWSKI contemplates giving a performance of one of his sacred works very shortly, with the aid of Mme. PATTI and other vocal celebrities....The Royal Court Theatre (Sloane-square) will shortly open, with a company including Messrs. Belford, Edward Righton, Robert Astley, Miss Maggie Brennan, Miss Eleanor Bufton, Miss Kate Bishop and Mrs. Stephens. Negotiations are also pending with Mr. Hermann Vezin and Mr. Frank Matthews....Regarding Mlle. VANZINI's efforts in oratorio, the London *Daily News* thus writes, referring to a rendering of "Judas Maccabeus," by the Sacred Harmonic Society. It says: "Mlle. VANZINI's talents as an opera singer have often been commended, but the opportunities afforded of criticising her performance of HANDEL's music have certainly not been numerous, if presented at all, consequently her appearance on Friday evening was an experiment which was justified by the result, although there were shortcomings which could not be overlooked. Mlle. VANZINI's voice sounded bright and fresh, but her mode of sliding up to the high notes, instead of attacking them with decision, although at all times objectionable, is still more so in the interpretation of HANDEL's music. The air, 'From mighty Kings' is perhaps one of the most difficult exercises ever written for the soprano voice, and requires an experienced singer to do it justice. In many parts of the oratorio Mlle. VANZINI's singing was highly effective, but her evident unacquaintance with the style of composition prevented the charm of her voice being fully appreciated, and her appearance as successful as it might have been. In the absence of Mlle. TITJENS and Mme. LEMMENS-SHERRINGTON, the two best oratorio singers of the day, the subscribers had, however, no cause to complain of Mlle. VANZINI's engagement. With study she would soon become a welcome addition to the Society's list of artists."....The will of Mr. W. BALFE, the composer, was proved under £6,000; he appoints his wife, LINA, sole executrix, and leaves her all his property....The death of Signor FERRARI, one of the Professors of Singing at the British Royal Academy of Music, and a Director of the Philharmonic Society, is announced; he sang some years since at concerts; his voice was a baritone-bass of no great power, but he was a good musician....Dr. SONNLEITHER, the only living friend of BEETHOVEN, writes to the *Athenæum*, from Vienna: "I am able, in answer to your kind letter of the 19th of October, to say that, at a meeting of the Beethoven Committee, it has been definitely decided that the intended festival shall take place on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th of December, with the following programme: The 16th, in the new Opera-house, 'Fidelio,' with the first singers, even in the little parties and in the chorus; 17th, at noon, in the great hall of the Musikverein, a concert: *a*, Grand Overture in C, with the fugue; *b*, Prologue; *c*, Concerto in E, played by Mme. SCHUMANN; *d*, the Ninth Symphony. 18th, at noon, the Solemn Mass in D. 19th, at noon, a concert of chamber music; and in the evening, in the Burg Theatre, 'Egmont.' On the following day a great banquet takes place, with toasts, speeches, &c.".... "Beethoven," a drama in five acts, by Signor PIETRO COSSA, just brought out at the Apollo Theatre, Venice, has, according to the *Gazzetta di Venezia*, failed to interest the public. The drama represents the humors of a vain, egotistical and discontented nature, and throughout the five acts *Beethoven* wearies the audience by his selfish complaints and by his railings at society....Mme. MOSCHELES has announced a prize of considerable value, to be competed for at the Conservatory of Leipzig, in memory of her husband, the late Professor, who took such a lively and life-giving interest in that excellent music-school....Herr RICHARD WAGNER's "Beethoven eine Festrede zu dessen hundertjahriger Geburtsfeier," written to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of BEETHOVEN's birthday, and which has been for some time expected, was announced by F. W. FRITZSCH, of Leipzig, as ready for publication at the end of November....Herr NIEMANN has been playing "Fra Diavolo" in Berlin with great success; the new *Zerlina*, Fraulein MOLA ROEDER, pleases, but the Berlinese are calling for the return of Mlle. PAULINE LUCCA. In GLUCK's "Iphigenia in Aulis," Frau HARNESS was the *Iphigenia*, and Herr NIENANN *Achilles*. At a concert in the Opera-house, conducted by Kapellmeister TAUBERT, the battle-music of BEETHOVEN, of LACHNER and of HIMMEL was executed with national part-songs, by E. Schultz, Taubert, Schubert and Frau Jackmann (known here under her maiden name of WAGNER) as the chief vocalists.

MUSIC IN THE CITY.

Where Our Musicians Come From—Their Qualifications and Rates of Compensation.

In a metropolis like New-York, where genius and mediocrity combine to form a certain class, anything like a full treatment of this subject would fill an octave volume. Between the tenor claiming $20,000 for a broken clavicle, and obtaining almost $6,000 damages of the railroad company, and the poor street horn-blower, who might get his trombone and his fingers smashed into the bargain, and not recover twenty-five cents, there is a wide difference.

Of sopranos, contraltos, tenors, bassos, of instrumentalists, rivals of PAGANINI, LISZT, THALBERG, TOULOUS, we have nothing to do. The public acquires a pretty accurate idea of their individual talent. If the exact *timbre*, tone, color, pitch, compass, method of the diva cannot be conveyed, we get at least the *façon* of the robe, even to its lining. Word-paintings are so vivid that sometimes in the morning papers we have a musical Barmecide feast, to the crackle of a programme, and to the perfume of the tuberoses in the bouquets.

But what makes up an orchestra; the working rank and file—musicians existing by their art alone, capable of reading off a score, and playing it, from conductor down to the kettle-drum? If the Philharmonic Society is our highest type of musical excellence, interpreting MOZART and BEETHOVEN, what is the constitution of that noisy band whose howling ophicleides precede the target company and loosen the paving-stones with "Shoo Fly" and "Love Not?" There is nothing better than the first, and may be a great deal worse than the last. What stolidity, what pure mechanism depicted on the faces and movements of those four musical automatons, who run off bar on bar of platitudes of sound, in that lager-beer Walhalla, or the squalid misery of certain wretched creatures who play in such foul slums, that even nature seems to be at variance, and no possible pure sound can come forth. Yes, there are gradations, and very marked ones. Talent, of course, has much to do with the classification of musicians, yet habits of order, sobriety and economy have all to do with their positions.

WHERE THE MUSICIANS COME FROM.

Where do instrumental musicians come from, putting aside those gaining their livelihood by tuition alone, and excluding entirely choristers and professional vocalists? From a pretty careful study we have come to the conclusion that in New-York at least fifty-five per cent. are Germans. Of this, thirty-five per cent. are probably from North Germany, and the remainder from South Germany. The other forty-five per cent. is made up nearly as follows: French, thirteen; Italians, seven; Poles, five; Belgians, five; Swedes and Norwegians, four; Hollanders, three; English and Irish, four; Americans, two; Spaniards, Portuguese and unknown nationalites, about two per cent.

The paucity of Americans is a notable fact in regular orchestras, and by an orchestra we mean that proper blending of stringed and wind instruments. Some twenty years ago, this small percentage was even less. This minimum only holds good, however, rather for mixed orchestras; when you come to hand-music, (all wind-instruments,) he is found in fair proportion. Our glorious republican's revel is brass. The cornet and bugle he delights in. Perhaps the reason why he adopts wind-instruments is because, with far less labor and study, he can make a good deal of sound. We would not, for a moment have it supposed that we would damn with faint praise an American musical community. Many of them are of the most distinguished merit. As violinists, bass-players, pianists, and as conductors, directors and leaders, the public, native and foreign, have learned to appreciate their intrinsic talent. We have no hesitation in advancing the dictum that, in musical art, we are quite on a par with England, and if classical music does not universally receive all the attention it should in the United States, the more recent schools of art are better understood, and even more carefully interpreted.

How many regular instrumentalists have we? We should place the figures at something like five thousand. The musical profession accepts precisely 2,218 persons as regularly accredited in New-York, Brooklyn and Hoboken, with a supplementary body of about 1,800 to be drawn upon when an emergency occurs. This additional force is composed of persons who unite other callings with that of music; they might be called the musical *landwehr*. But there is more than this. Some 1,200 are to be found, ambulant hands, peripatetic troupes, isolated people; here today, away to-morrow, unknown to the general body of musicians, to be classed among the irregulars, the *Batshi-basooks* of the musical force. If OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES' idea of all the world making a distinct sound at the same moment, so as to call the attention of the moon was possible, New-York, Brooklyn and Hoboken might acquire a certain sonorous prominence.

THE NEED OF MUSICIANS.

What do we want music for? For grand operas, operettas, theatres, circuses, menageries, parks, watering-places, concerts, balls, soirées, private parties, serenades, parades, public meetings, receptions of fire companies, dinners, suppers, fairs, picnics, steam-boat excursions, sometimes for weddings, and, lastly, for funerals. See how we run through the whole gamut of man's life! Music is even wanted occasionally to announce the birth of a child, more melodiously than did NAPOLEON I., when the cannon of the Invalides told France that a King of Rome was born. American civilization, when a town is founded, builds, firstly, a church; then comes the newspaper, the school, after that the grocery, and lastly we have the band.

The salary of a distinguished conductor is difficult to establish. Last year the Philharmonic concerts yielded Mr. BERGMANN, perhaps, fully $1,000, the musicians receiving about $160 apiece. The conductor of an Italian opera receives, as a maximum, from $3,500 to $4,000 for a season; about $450 to $500 per month is the general emolument. Musicians in the operatic orchestras receive, for playing the first instruments, $6 50 per night; second instruments, $5. In theatres, according to their rank, leaders receive from $250 to $350 per month. Sometimes when music has to be written, extra pay is allowed. The theatrical musicians receive from $15 to $18 per week. For military bands, leaders receive twice as much as the general players, though sometimes they make their own particular bargains; when they are distinguished, they are very handsomely paid. Of course the tariff does not lay down any distinct prices for conductors, leaders or directors. They are supposed to make their own bargains. According to reputation, one can get an artist to manage a concert from $25, the lowest price, up to $250. The least part of the work is manifest to the public, who only see the finished performance.

THE COST OF STREET BANDS AND BALL MUSIC.

For parades the band is played $6 per man; for that price you can have "See the Conquering Hero Comes," from time of assembly until 7 P. M. Extra hours $1 per man. You can serenade your lady-love for $5 an hour, but should she be a heavy sleeper, you can keep it up another sixty minutes for $1 more. (Perhaps the general American serenade of all performances is the most brutal. Instead of waking up the fond object so that there is scarce a transition between dreaming and consciousness, we let fly bass-drums and cymbals, and in an agony of terror the very cats shed their fur.) It costs more to dance to music, than to be buried to it. Ball music costs $8 per man, with this shocking proviso, that if the German is danced, $2 will be charged per man above all other charges, but as a set off, you can have the "Dead March in Saul" or a Requiem, at $6 per head.

While we eat canvass-backs and ice-creams at suppers, digestive powers increased by tonic sounds, we have to pay $7 to each musician. No deduction is allowed even if you feed your music men. That very notable, yet truthful fact applied to reporters of cheap newspapers that they are honest eaters at public lunches, is equally applicable to musicians. Of course no one supposes that quite as good music is required for a menagerie, as at a circus; bears can dance, or lions howl with even a mediocre accompaniment; therefore, if you have an animal van, you can pay your band $15 a piece per week, while, if in the saw-dust and bare-back business, you are mulcted $18.

New-York being the great musical mart, where or how can you find the merchandise you regard? Is it a first violin, a bag-pipe, or a kettle-drum you require? A musical directory gives you all the information. Take your choice among 294 violins, 129 violas, 29 violoncellos, 95 double basses, 11 oboes, 2 English horns, 1 bag-pipe, 75 flutes and piccolos, 3 flageolets, 87 clarionets, 13 bassoons, 42 French horns, 121 trumpets and cornets, 117 alto horns, and 70 baritone horns. Suppose you required the last act of "Don Juan" rendered impressively. You could employ fifty-five trombones, and, if the instrument had been invented in MOZART's time, some fifty tubas or ophecleides might help. "A Song of Praise" might employ the seven harps. The "Moorish Fantasia" would have all the éclat did you call forth 17 cymbals, 7 sets of bells, 44 small drums, and 30 bass drums. Very certainly 100 pianos and twelve organs, if within MOLTKE's lines, would silence the Mont Valerin fort so that we might dispense with the single zyther player, who could go to his original Tyrol, and there twang away for the mountain echoes.

QUALIFICATIONS OF PERFORMERS.

In the musical category, each instrument requiring a different amount of study, perhaps good violoncellos and good French horn players are most in demand. Violoncellists who know how to execute, who are free from scrape and twang, who have a certain *ampleur* of style, are much in demand. But a reliable French-horn player is even more difficult to procure. Listen to a symphony of BEETHOVEN's, the seventh one especially, and see how gingerly it is mostly done. A smooth, velvety sound is requisite, which must be as pure as oil, for by its peculiarity of tone the French horn must have strength enough to bear a whole superstructure of other instruments. We should suppose a good French-horn player, from the anxieties of his life, would be a melancholy and short-lived man; a single drop of moisture in the instrument, and out comes a fearful quack! We have a certain number—not a very large one—of violoncello artists, but a very few of good French-horn players. Perhaps in this latter instrument, VIVIER, a French artist, is the most wonderful, and until an American audience hears him, this noblest of all instruments, the nearest approach to the human voice, may be said to be unknown to them.

At this present moment music is in fair demand, especially as the Christmas holidays approach. When the want is very great, Hans, who draws the lager, drops for the nonce the spigot, and takes his bow, or Dietrich throws aside thimble and shears, and fingers his clarionet, and very often, though not belonging exactly to the musical profession, they earn fair wages, acquitting themselves in a very creditable way.

The musicians in New-York are deserving of the highest respect. As a body they are among our most quiet and law-abiding citizens. Contented with their modest lot, without the opportunity of acquiring fortunes, they still lead a happy existence. With habits of industry and economy, they manage to bring up their families in comfort, besides putting aside some little for a rainy day. As a body the position they hold in society is a most honorable one.

Statistics for the Week—Fires, Arrests, List of Bankruptcy Petitioners, Vital Statistics, &c.

There were twenty-five fires during last week, with a loss of $66,645, according to Fire-Marshal McSPEDON's report.

The Police made 1,541 arrests in the same period.

The vital statistics for the past week show 45 still-births, 303 births, 108 marriages, and 451 deaths.

There were 78 males and 424 females provided with situations through the Free Labor Bureau, of which Mr. JAMES DONAHUE is President, during the past week.

At the Kings County Surrogate's Court, during the past week, the following wills were proved: John King, of New-Lotts; John C. Clayton, of Flatbush; Margaret K. Johns, of Somerville, Mass.; David Evans, George W. Cruger, Uriah Levison, Edward Bally, Robert E. Finn, Daniel P. Cable Ennis Jackson, of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Philip Brehme, of Flatbush; Gottfried Reusch, Susan L. Brown, Charles F. Fanar, William Crowell, Susan F. Walker, Ezekiel H. Smith, Charles Hegenbotham, John A. Cooke, Charles Ashby and George C. Briggs, of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Jane Johnson were granted to Agnes Paul, her sister, of Mary Ann Kissel to Magdalena Hoffner, her mother.

During the two weeks ending yesterday, petitions were filed in voluntary bankruptcy by Thomas Douglass, Wm. G. Zinn, Herman D. Aldrich, Jr., Thomas Darling, John H. Bradley, John D. Aldrich, Lewis Hyneman, Andrew G. Norwood and John Carroll; and discharges in bankruptcy were received by John N. Newkirk, Simon Landsburgh, Anson Marton, Henry B. Newcomb, John James Staff, Jr., John R. Ferry, Cornelius Oakley, Jr., and John B. Bogert.

Metropolitan Experiences of a Country Merchant.

On Friday, Mr. P. E. ADAMS, a merchant, living at Bath, N. Y., came to this City to purchase goods. While on the cars he made the acquaintance of a man calling himself G. E. ANDERSON. On reaching here, they both put up at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Yesterday they went out for a walk, and meeting two friends of ANDERSON's, the conversation turned on stocks and bonds, and eventually ANDERSON asked ADAMS to loan him $1,400. ADAMS had a certified check for that amount, drawn on the Third National Bank, and on a proffered security from ANDERSON, agreed to lend him the desired amount. The party proceeded to the office of JAMES CLUTE & Co., No. 206 Broadway, and Mr. CLUTE cashed the check, and the money was given to ANDERSON by ADAMS. Soon after leaving the office, the party managed to slip away from ADAMS, and believing himself to have been swindled, he applied to the Police for redress. Mr. CLUTE told Detective ROGERS, of the St. Nicholas Hotel that one of the party was a well known gambler, named ALONZO AINSWORTH, and last evening he was arrested and locked up at Police Head-quarters.

Foray by River Thieves—Serious Affray on a Vessel.

At 2 o'clock yesterday three river thieves boarded the schooner *G. Clemens*, lying at the pier at the foot of Jackson-street, East River. After rumaging the deck they went below, and, being less expert than usual in their operations, awakened WILLIAM E. CAIN, the mate, at the moment when they were rifling the clothes of SAMUEL MOORE, the Captain, who was asleep in the cabin. The thieves, finding themselves discovered, commenced a hasty retreat. CAIN firing at them instantly, however, and his shot apparently took effect upon one of the marauders. They continued their retreat, going up the stairs backward, followed by MOORE, and during the moment occupied by this operation the hindmost of the three fired five shots at the pursuer, one of which took effect in the knee of MOORE, inflicting a painful wound. The thieves then escaped, but soon afterward Officer JOHNSON, of the Thirteenth Precinct, arrested JAMES COFFEE, a notorious pirate, at No. 416 Water-street, who was positively identified by MOORE as the man who had fired the shots at him.

OUR EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Departure of the New Flag-Ship Guerriere—List of Her Officers—Unique Marriage Ceremony on Board.

The United States frigate *Guerriere*, Captain THOMAS H. STEVENS, which has long been laying off the Battery as flag-ship of the Port-Admiral, Rear-Admiral SILAS H. STRINGHAM, has finally sailed for the European squadron, for which she has had sailing orders for more than three months. The flag of Rear-Admiral STRINGHAM was transferred last Thursday morning from the *Gurriere* to the sloop-of-war *Narragansett*, Lieut.-Commander GEO. DURNY, which will become flag-ship of the port until next Spring. The *Guerriere* is one of the new frigates of our navy, having made but one cruise, which was in the South Atlantic as flag-ship of Rear-Admiral GODON. She is a second-rate, 2,490 tons burden, carrying a battery of twenty-three guns. In every way she is a fine representative vessel of our navy, and will compare favorably in model, neatness and armament with any wooden ship of her class afloat. She sails well, and carries her battery with great ease. On her arrival out in European waters, she is likely to be selected as the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral BOGGS, who has been ordered to relieve Rear-Admiral GLISSON, as commander of the European Squadron. Rear-Admiral GLISSON now flies his flag at the mizzen of the fifty-gun frigate *Franklin*, Commander RODGERS, which has been ordered to proceed to this port when the *Guerriere* can relieve him. Rear-Admiral BOGGS proceeds to his station immediately by a Cunard steamer, and will anticipate the arrival of the *Guerriere* at Lisbon or in the Mediterranean. Before sailing, yesterday, Chaplain DORRANCE, of the *Guerriere*, celebrated the marriage ceremony between HENRY DUDLEY, ordinary seaman, of Brooklyn, and Miss EMMA FRANCES WRIGHT, of the same city, in the cabin of the Admiral. The occasion drew together nearly all the officers of the ship, many seamen, and a number of visitors who were on board. The affair was brief but impressive, and the ward-room officers who were present, to mark the unique event, ordered to the cabin a splendid wedding cake and an abundance of wine, in which the health of the newly-married couple was drank in bumpers. Capt. and Mrs. STEVENS, Lieut.-Commander McGLINSEY, Surgeon WALES, Chief Engineer LONG, and indeed about all the officers of the frigate were present at the ceremony, together with Mr. H. M. RUGGLES, of New-York, and other gentlemen visiting Capt. STEVENS. From the fact that the frigate was compelled to proceed to sea at 3 o'clock, it was impossible for the executive-officers to grant DUDLEY leave to go on a brief bridal tour with his young wife, and the happy couple found their cup of joy embittered at first taste by the final parting, as they separated in tears, not to see one another for two years or more to come.

The *Guerriere* will proceed to Lisbon via Madeira. The following is a corrected list of the officers of the frigate:

Captain, Thomas H. Stevens; Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer, John F. McGlinsey; Lieutenant-Commander and Navigator, John J. Read; Lieutenant-Commander, F. E. Chadwick; Lieutenants, Charles M. Thomas and Marcus B. Buford; Masters, John F. Mings, Duncan Kennedy, George M. Tyler and Jefferson T. Moser; Midshipmen, H. F. Fickbohm, W. G. Mayer, S. L. Graham, C. P. Rees, Charles F. Emmick, L. P. Jouett, F. H. Crosby, G. W. Mentz and Francis Winslow; Chief Engineer, John H. Long; Paymaster, Cuthbert P. Wallack; Surgeon, P. S. Wales; First Assistant Engineers, W. K. Purse and R. F. Bennett; Assistant Paymaster, Wm. T. Stevenson; Passed Assistant Surgeon, H. M. Rundlett; Assistant Surgeon, John C. Wise; First Lieutenant of Marines, Brevet Captain Wm. Wallace; Chaplin, George W. Dorrance; Boatswain, P. J. Miller; Gunner, R. J. Waugh; Carpenter, George E. Anderson; Sailmaker, Joseph C. Bradford; Pay-master's Clerk, John C. Trott; Chaplain's Clerk, George L. Douglass.

The *Guerriere* goes to her station under sail alone, and ought to make the passage to Funchal, her first port, in fifteen days, and is due at Lisbon about the middle of January. She will cruise during the Winter in the Mediterranean and the waters of the Levant.

Brooklyn Philharmonic Society.

The second concert of this well-conducted and prosperous Society took place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night, before a crowded audience, composed of the *élite* of Brooklyn society. The programme was well selected. The orchestral pieces were BEETHOVEN's second symphony, MOZART's overture to the "Magic Flute," and MENDELSSOHN's overture "The Midsummer Night's Dream," the performance of which was entirely satisfactory. We have rarely known the orchestra to be in more perfect *rapport* with the conductor. The finest coloring was given to the various movements, and precision of execution was combined with the utmost delicacy of expression. Signor LEFRANC sung two selections, the "Prayer," from HALEVY's "La Juive," and ADAMS' beautiful carol, "Noel." He was in splendid voice, and completely electrified the audience by the judicious and effective use of his beautiful and manly upper notes. They rang through the house as bright and clear as a clarion. In every artistic requisite he displayed the most consummate taste and skill, combined with tenderness and pathos. His success was complete.

Perhaps the most brilliant success yet achieved by a pianist in this country, fell to the lot of Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN last evening. At the previous rehearsal, so pronounced was the success he obtained that the President publicly thanked him. But his performance at the concert was every way superior, both in its brilliancy and its thoughtfulness. He interpreted BEETHOVEN's C Minor Concerto in a manner which admited of no criticism. In breadth of motive, grandeur of sentiment, delicacy of utterance, and the uttermost refinement of execution, combined with passion and pathos, we can imagine nothing more perfect. Its conception was, we believe, in the closest communion with the intention of the composer. Each thought stood out in broad relief, and in decision of attack and clearness of enunciation, this performance could hardly be surpassed. It was masterly in the highest sense of the word. The barcarole from BENNETT's Fourth Concerto displays another, and even a more fascinating, phase of his pianism. It was the very essence of delicacy and lightness, with the finest shadings of sentiment. It did not, of course, appeal to the popular element, but to the refined and intellectual; yet so perfect was its interpretation, so transparent its meaning, that it threw a perfect spell of delight upon the audience; and, at its close, aroused the warmest enthusiasm. It was a positive triumph of the purely intellectual treatment of a beautiful thought. Mr. HOFFMAN, by this performance, has more than sustained his position as a pianist of the very highest attainments.

Mr. HOFFMAN very candidly acknowledged that a large portion of his success was due to the magnificent Chickering grand piano upon which he performed, and we have faith in his acknowledgment, for we have never heard a piano tell out so wonderfully in so large a hall. Even after the full orchestra, its entire scale sounded full, sonorous, and richly melodious. It answered to every demand of the player. In the forte passage, nothing was lost; there was no confusion of sounds, but every note of the execution, no matter how rapid, or whether in the middle or lower register, every note was heard with perfect distinctness. Its full power was really grand, and its treble, so penetrating and yet so round, rich and sweet, was as melodious as the rippling of water. In the andante the higher qualities were perceptible to all. Its rich, tender, sympathetic and almost vocal beauty gave tone and delicious coloring to all that the artist uttered—or, in other words, it responded to the emotions of his soul, giving back sentiment to sentiment, as heart responds to heart. If a piano can speak, that splendid Chickering grand spoke last night, and with an eloquence that touched and delighted every hearer. There was but one universal expression of admiration for its surpassing beauty. Mr. S. B. MILLS played upon this same piano, at Irving Hall, a few evenings since, TAUSSY's enormously difficult waltz, and after creating a perfect *furor* among the most fashionable audience of the season, he said emphatically "*that for the first time, on any piano, he had heard himself play.*" A greater compliment or a more valuable opinion could hardly be paid or given to a piano-forte. That both were thoroughly deserved, every one who listened to it last night under Mr. HOFFMAN's hand will fully indorse. With such instruments to work with, higher and more exalted interpretation of music is possible, and the piano may now be said to have a voice with which all expression is possible.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Immigration.

The total number of aliens brought to this port during the last week was 1,946. It will be seen that the *City of Dublin* brought an unusually small number, as, indeed, have all the steamers leaving English, Scotch and Irish ports. The reason for the light immigration at this time is that the class of people who usually leave their native land find that they can do quite as well at home, where labor is plentiful and wages good, as they can by going to a new country and taking the chances. The Franco-Prussian war has almost put a stop to productive labor in those countries and stimulated it in Great Britain. Of the 489 passengers by the *Hansa*, yesterday, 316 were taken from the steamer *Union*, which ran ashore on the coast of Scotland. The following are the statistics for the week:

Dec. 10—Ship Rhine, London	53
Dec. 11—Steamer City of Paris, Liverpool	340
Dec. 11—Steamer Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall	253
Dec. 11—Brig Excelsior, Bermuda	3
Dec. 12—Steamer Idaho, Liverpool	181
Dec. 14—Steamer England, Liverpool	158
Dec. 14—Steamer City of Dublin, Liverpool	15
Dec. 14—Steamer Batavia, Liverpool	193
Dec. 14—Steamer Columbia, Glasgow	93
Dec. 17—Steamer Europa, Glasgow	168
Dec. 17—Steamer Hansa, Bremen	489
Total	1,946

The Libel Suit Against the Sheriff and Others.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, the charge of libel preferred against Sheriff JAMES O'BRIEN, Judge T. A. LEDWITH, Ex-Congressman JOHN FOX and others, the proprietors of the *Evening Free Press*, at the instance of CHARLES H. FARRELL, came on for investigation. A communication was received from Judge LEDWITH stating the defendants were unprepared to proceed with their case on the short notice they had received, and the examination was then adjourned to the 29th inst.

Holiday Presents for Ladies.

A good Sewing-machine lightens the labor and promotes the health and happiness of those at home. The Grover & Baker's is generally acknowledged to be the best Sewing-machine for family use. Sales-room No. 495 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

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Goods Suitable for the Holidays, Swiss Carved Goods. THE SWISS MANUFACTURING CO., No. 36 East 14th-st., corner University-place.

MARRIED.

BOGART—CRANE.—On Thursday, Dec. 15, at the church corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., by Rev. Dr. John Hall, WM. H. BOGART and MAMIE T., daughter of Isaac A. Crane, Esq., of Elizabeth, N. J.

DAVIES—RICE.—At Boston, Mass., on the 15th inst., by Right Rev. Fred. D. Huntington, D. D., and Rev. Alex. H. Vinton, D. D., WILLIAM G. DAVIES, of New-York, to LUCIE C., daughter of Hon. Alex. H. Rice, of Boston.

DIED.

CROWELL.—At Sag Harbor, Long Island, on the 16th inst., after a brief illness, ELIZABETH H., widow of the late Capt. Thomas E. Crowell, aged 55 years.

DYER.—In Newark, New-Jersey, Dec. 17, at the residence of his son, Henry A. Dyer, PARIS DYER, aged 76 years and 10 months.

FRY.—At Harlem, on Saturday, Dec. 17, JOHN FRY, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from his late residence, east side 2d-av., near 112th-st.

GROESBECK.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 16, at Setauket, L. I., CHARLES E. GROESBECK, late of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday next, at 2 P. M.

HART.—Suddenly on Thursday, Dec. 15, Miss SARAH HART.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of her brother-in-law, William Close, No. 79 Madison-street, on Sunday afternoon, 18th inst., at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment, on Monday, by the 9¼ A. M. train from 26th-st.

HARRINGTON.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, W. HARRY HARRINGTON, youngest son of Lucius B. and Eliza E. Harrington, aged 26 years.

Funeral services from the residence of his brother-in-law, Leonard W. Johnson, No. 414 West 34th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

JONES.—On Friday morning, Dec. 16, after a long illness, at his residence, No. 263 5th-av., OLIVER H. JONES, Esq., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be deposited in the family vault at Cold Spring, L. I. A special train will leave Hunter's Point at 11½, returning in the afternoon.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

MILES.—At Flushing, L. I., on Saturday morning Mrs. MARTHA M. MILES, widow of Wm. B. Miles, aged 51 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

NEWCOMB.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, Dec. 16, at the New-York Hotel, H. SOPHIE, only child of the late Warren and J. L. Newcomb.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PRYER.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 15, of typhoid pneumonia, JOHN A. PRYER, son of the late Jasper Pryer.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Holy Saviour on Monday, the 19th, at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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GOODALL'S PLAYING CARDS, NEW and beautiful patterns, and Moore's Cushioned Blotters, with Scotch Tartan tops, for the holiday season. For sale at stationers and fancy goods stores.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba will be drawn Dec. 24. Circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,284.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOW TO CATCH ROGUES.

If one would trap a fox or catch a rat, he must study the habits and learn the ways of those animals. So, if one would catch two-legged rogues, he must find out their habits, modes of thought, manners, customs and ways—by their heads and their faces. This may be done by all who can read and observe. There are well-established rules by which each may know who is and who is not honest. These rules are given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, which is published at $3 a year by S. R. WELLS, at No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, East 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, clergyman in charge.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. This church is convenient to most of the hotels, and strangers are cordially invited to attend.

FLOATING CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, of Trinity Church, will preach in this church next SUNDAY AFTERNOON, divine service commencing at 3½ o'clock. This mission is now in a most flourishing condition. Friends of the sailor are cordially invited to attend. This church lies at the foot of Pike-st., two blocks above Catharine-st., East River.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches in the MORNING in Lexington-avenue (corner 46th-st.) Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. SANDERSON, Pastor. In the EVENING Mr. HUGO preaches in Thirteenth-street (between 6th and 7th avs.) Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights of Conscience in Roman Catholic Countries.*

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. WM. H. FERRIS, D. D., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and experience-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. V. SAUNDERS, of Brooklyn, L. I., and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.; also at the close of the evening sermon. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. McALLISTER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. The praying band at 3 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, E. D., near 5th, will preach the first of a new series of SUNDAY EVENING sermons for young people at 7½ o'clock. Theme—*The Model Teacher.* At 10½ A. M., Rev. GEORGE MILN, student of Adrian College, Michigan. Union meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS will meet on MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst., in Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. CROSBY's,) at 7½ o'clock. Subject for the evening—*A Day in a Mission School.* RALPH WELLS will conduct the exercises.

UNITY CHAPEL, FOURTH UNITARIAN Society, 128th-st., west of 4th-av. Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. THIS (Sunday) EVENING there will be a lecture by the Pastor. Subject—*The Coming Man—Will He go to Church?*

THE PILGRIM CHARACTER.—ON SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock, in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, Dr. THOMPSON will preach to young men on *Christian Manhood Illustrated in the Pilgrim Fathers.*

REV. CHARLES F. LEE.—FIFTH Universalist Church, Plimpton's Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av., SUNDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Universalism in its Relation to Death.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVENING sermons on *The Apostolic Age.* Rev. J. T. LUNDY, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. F. LEWIS, assistant.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th-st., west of Broadway and 6th-av.—Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., Pastor.—Divine service in this Church during the Winter months will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FREE (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Services every SUNDAY at 7, 10, 10½, 11 A. M. and 4, 7½ P. M.; every week day 7, 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Bequest of the Pilgrim Fathers.*

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. Church, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2.

THE EVENING SERVICE AT THE Free Church of St. Matthias, No. 220 West 42d-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector, commences at 7½. Sermon, Dec. 18, by Rev. Mr. BRUCE.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, PASTOR of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for morning's discourse—*Our Forefathers.* Strangers and all cordially invited.

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURES AT STEINWAY HALL.—The lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, will be delivered by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES. Subject—*The Judgment of Man: Where it is Held, When it Takes Place, and How it is Effected.*

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—There will be a public meeting in St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av., corner 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in behalf of the cause of African Colonization. The friends of the cause expected to participate in the exercises of the occasion are: Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D., Rev. Dr. HOLDICH, Rev. Dr. McLEOD, and Rev. Dr. MACLEAN, late President of Princeton College.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject—Morning, *Purity of Heart*; evening, *Burdened Souls.* Seats free. General prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Evening service commences at 7 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Minister.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to any one who may not be settled in any other church home, to unite with us in these services.

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES FOR young men, at the Church of the Holy Communion, West 20th-st., corner 6th-av.—Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas' Church, will deliver the sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 18. Seats all free. Hour of service, 7½. Young men are especially invited to attend these services.

RIGHT REV. DR. POTTER, BISHOP of New-York, will preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach in the MORNING. Strangers are cordially invited, and will be furnished with seats.

REV. W. C. VAN METER, SUPERINTENDENT.—Sunday-school 2 to 3 o'clock, followed by addresses and singing. Day school 9 to 3. Prayer-meeting TUESDAY EVENING 8 o'clock, preceded by a singing lesson for thirty minutes. Will you be one of 700 who will each make one little wanderer happy on Christmas Day?

ASSOCIATION HALL.—REV. H. D. GANSE, Pastor of North-west Reformed Church, now worshiping in this hall, preaches every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and AFTERNOON at 3½. Communion, SUNDAY, 18th inst., at morning service.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*The Annihilation of the Wicked.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park-av. and 34th-st.—The second sermon in the course, to young people, will be delivered SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 18, by Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH. Subject—*Speculation and Practical Atheism of the Times.* Subject in the EVENING—*The Efficacy of Prayer.*

REV. A. B. BEACH, D. D., RECTOR of St. Peter's Church, will preach in Trinity Chapel on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 18. Subject—*Well-doing the Christian's Best Argument.* The offertory will be in aid of the Church Reading-room. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS; in the EVENING by Rev. WILLIAM AIKMAN, D. D.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*God gave this Country to Protestants when He had Prepared a People for It.* Rev. C. RHODES will preach at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½. All are cordially invited.

THE THIRD SERMON IN THE COURSE to the young will be preached in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. THOS. S. HASTINGS, D. D., of this City.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND, D. D., Pastor.—Divine services SABBATH DAY, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING and 7½ in the EVENING. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor—Divine service on SUNDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Restoration of the Jews to the Land of Palestine*, the third of the course on the Prophecies.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

UNIVERSALISM.—REV. E. C. SWEETSER will preach, THIS (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., one of a series of expository sermons upon "The Universalist Belief." Subject—*The Universalist Idea of Christ.*

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held in the new chapel EVERY SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. Donations for our Christmas festival will be gratefully received.

EVENING SERVICE IN ASSOCIATION Hall.—Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON will deliver an address to young men on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the hall corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. Bible class at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. All are invited to these meetings.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL deliver the seventh lecture in the course to young people, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. J. E. SEARLES.—TWENTY-SEVENTH-street M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. Special sermon at 7 P. M., *To Men and Women of the World.* All are cordially invited. Seats free.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, 18th inst., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS. Baptism administered in the evening service.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Morning service will be omitted. Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preach at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING, in the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, between 6th and 7th avs.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. McARTHUR, EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 18th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited and furnished with seats.

SERPENTS TO BE KILLED.—BISHOP SNOW, who is so much lied about in the *Herald*, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.; seats free. Subject—*What Shall Be Done by the "Weaned Child."*—Isa., xi., 8.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av., Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Subject of evening discourse—*Political Reform.*

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, services at 7½ and 10½ A. M.; 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach. Catechetical instruction at 4 P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Nassau and William sts.—The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Jacob's Ladder.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Dedication sermon on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON; 3 P. M., Sunday-school addresses; 7½ P. M., sermon by Rev. G. B. CHEEVER.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—Right Rev. Bishop BEDELL will preach at the third service in the Incarnation on SUNDAY next, 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., near 9th-av.—R. J. ROSENTHAL will preach in this church next SABBATH, 18th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are invited.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st.—Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor, will preach on next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, D. D., will preach SUNDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. DOWLING, OF NEWARK, N. J., will preach at the Antioch Baptist Church, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., on SUNDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ELDERS' ASSOCIATION.—REGULAR meeting, Dec. 17, 4½ P. M. The subject for discussion will be opened with reading a brief paper prepared by Dr. H. D. RANNEY. L. BAILEY, Sec'y.

REV. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., will preach at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

MRS. CORA L. V. TAPPAN WILL speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. No reserved seats.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., near 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. McVICKER will preach.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park-av. and 34th-st.—All pews in this Church not previously sold, will, on MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, be offered for sale at auction at the Church. Those not sold will be rented for the year at the same time and place.

THE BIRD TRADE.

Where Song and Cage Birds are Procured.

Interesting Facts Regarding Canaries, Linnets, Finches, Java Sparrows, Love Birds, Parrots, Wax Bills and Other Birds—Statistics of the Trade.

Song and cage birds are found in nearly every home where refined tastes are cultivated, and they invariably form not only an ornament to the room, but a decided pleasure to the owner. The demand for these feathered pets is so great all over the world, especially in the larger cities, that the supply has for many years formed an extensive trade, involving the expenditure of considerable capital, and the exercise of immense labor on the part of those interested therein. Dealers in birds frequently exhibit great enterprise in order to procure valuable or rare birds for their customers, and the trade possesses facts that are not generally known to the general public, but will probably prove all the more interesting on that account.

WHERE BIRDS COME FROM.

Any one who happens to drop into a well-kept bird-store, cannot fail to be struck by the variety of birds, as well as animals, there exposed for sale, and the amateur frequently finds specimens hitherto unknown to him. Birds are procured in various ways, and from nearly every country under the sun. America furnishes the mocking bird, quail, red bird, Baltimore oriole, bobolink, robin, eagle, white owl and blue jay. England sends the bullfinch, goldfinch, lark, linnet and robin. Java affords the beautifully-marked whistling sparrow, native to that clime. Australia gives us the paroquet and one or two beautiful specimens of the parrot tribe. In Germany and Middle Europe are bred countless thousands of the canary tribe, in all its varieties of song and color. Africa sends us the cockatoo and several varieties of parrots, and the Amazon River is also compelled to send some rare and beautiful specimens of this favorite bird. California is famous for its crested quail; Japan and China give us two or three singular birds and there are many strange birds imported from the tropics exclusively for their plumage.

The mocking bird is caught in the dense woods of Virginia and North Carolina, where it breeds rapidly in secure coverts. The bird-hunter usually takes up his position on the edge of a field and carefully notes the movements of the parent bird, thus gaining a clue to the locality of the nest. As soon as the fledglings are well covered with plumage they are seized and sent in large cages to the North, being carefully fed on the way with prepared food. These birds are also caught in the Northern States, though the principal supply is from the States alluded to. The bird-fanciers carefully rear their specimens until fully and handsomely fledged, when they sell rapidly.

The quail is caught everywhere in the United States, and is frequently reared in confinement, but the California specimens are largely exported to Europe as great curiosities, where they bring high prices. The red bird is brought from Virginia, and is kept more for its handsome scarlet plumage than for its singing qualities, though it is a songster of no mean order. The Baltimore oriole, as its name implies, is usually found in Maryland. It is also known as the golden robin, hang bird and fiery hang bird. This beautiful singer is always a high-priced bird, as it is difficult to catch and rear in confinement. The birds are always taken quite young from the singular-looking nests built by the parents, and then transported to the dealers. The bobolink is easily caught in all parts of the United States, but is not much sought after, as it is of humble plumage, and quite uncertain in song while in confinement. The robin is caught young everywhere, and is a great and universal favorite, as it is cheerful in a cage, and carols in constant manner, especially when in the sunshine. The eagle is generally stolen from its eyrie in some mountain cliff or at the top of an immense tree. Every variety of eagle is caught as opportunity offers, and though not a cage bird, because of its size, no large exhibition collection is complete without a few specimens. The white owl is not often met with in bird-stores, but whenever a dealer is offered one he always adds it to his stock, where it seldom remains long. The owl is always caught wild, but never lives long in confinement, and it is not an agreeable pet. The blue jay and the other American singing birds, are also caught in a wild state.

FOREIGN SONG BIRDS.

The foreign singing birds that are usually imported to this country for sale are the canary, linnet, goldfinch, bullfinch, thrush and the lark, and they form an agreeable addition to our stock of native songsters.

The linnet is met with all over Europe, and is a fine songster of the most robust description. It is known as the brown, gray and rose linnet, and is usually found on the outskirts of forests, and in coppices and hedges. Its voice is soft and mellow, and the song is varied and remarkably sweet. Linnets are birds of passage, and in March separate into pairs, collecting into flocks again in the Fall. In cages they are of a melancholy nature, seldom stirring from the perch, where they sing in the most constant manner, however. As an article of commerce they do not occupy a prominent place, from the fact that they afford a strain for the canary breed. The price for a good linnet in America is about $4 or $5, but in Europe they may be purchased for a few pence. They thrive best in square cages, like the chaffinch.

Of all chamber birds the goldfinch is the most delightful, because of its beautiful plumage, excellence of song and general docility. In England it is known as King Harry and red cap, while Scotchmen call it goldie and goldspink. This bird is found wild in all parts of Great Britain, and is easily caught. As it seldom survives a passage across the ocean, the goldfinch is not a profitable bird for importation, and specimens offered for sale always bring a high price, ranging from $10 to $30 each.

The bullfinch is also a high-priced bird, though a large number are annually imported. It has a large, well-set body, with a demeanor full of dignity. Its movements are sprightly, and its richly-tinted plumage gives it a prominent place in the bird-fancier's collection. The specimens offered for sale are usually trained by hand to whistle a few bars of some familiar tune, and the bird frequently arrives at such perfection as to command extraordinary prices. A good-trained bullfinch is worth in this country from $20 to $40. Untrained birds are sold for $6 each.

Larks are also imported from England in small numbers, but they are not generally understood in this country. Those familiar with the bird in Europe are fond of buying it in America, but it seldom thrives, and is short-lived. A good lark may be purchased for $4, and with care will prove an agreeable companion in the room. In its wild state the lark is celebrated for its powerful flight, always mounting high into the air before sunrise, when it pours forth a flood of delicious melody. In one of his poems, CHAUCER exclaims:

"Hark! hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings."

The very nature of the lark is to spring from the earth as though it spurned it, and proves that the bird is unfitted for cage life—the fact affording a clue to its short life in confinement.

THE TRADE IN CANARIES.

The canary is the most important feature in the bird trade, and immense quantities of these beautiful songsters are annually imported from Europe and scattered all over the American continent, much to the delight of innumerable households. The term canary has always been a matter of much dispute, many persons believing that the name is derived from the color of the bird, and others that it is due to the fact that nearly all the imported birds are wild, and caught in the Canary Isles for the bird-fanciers. Both theories are wholly incorrect, for although the breed originally came from the islands that gave the generic name, it has been so changed and amplified by cross breeding in cages, that there are twenty or thirty distinct varieties. The introduction of the canary into Europe took place in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in the following manner, as comes to us by well-authenticated tradition; A merchant-ship bound for Leghorn from one of the African ports, touched at the Canary Isles, when the crew purchased a number of little birds which possessed some marvelous notes of song. They were grayish-brown in color, with a tinge of olive-green pervading the entire plumage, melting into yellow on the under parts. These were the wild song birds of the Isles. The vessel subsequently became wrecked near the Island of Elba, and the birds escaped to the woods, where they bred rapidly. Their song notes attracted the attention of the natives, who hunted the new comers so assiduously that the breed entirely disappeared as a wild one. The birds were next introduced into Italy, where the first tame canaries were raised, and the business grew rapidly and extended into Germany. The peasants in the Hartz Mountains and in Saxony are extensive breeders of cage birds, and from this source came nearly all the canaries brought to the United States. All through France and England, canaries, as well as other cage birds, are bred in great quantities, especially by those who pursue quiet home trades, such as tailors, weavers, barbers and shopmen, and they find both pleasure and profit by increasing their stock. A large number of canaries are also bred in this country with much success. The canary of commerce usually consists of a mixed blood drawn from the green canary, the siskin or aberdevine, and the English linnet. The siskin is a native of England, Sweden, Norway and Germany, and in its natural state is merely a twitterer; yet it has good imitative powers, is easily reconciled to confinement and becomes very tame as a pet. Its color is a greenish yellow, with a tinge of ashy gray combining a shade of black. In form it is handsome, and gives the commercial canary the necessary strength to bear transportation. The original canary breed affords the full song so much admired, and the linnet lends a strength in the lungs and adds a few notes to the original scale. From these three species a vast diversity in plumage is produced, from a clear yellow through a variety of mottled colors, down to the dark green bird which is generally bred directly from the linnet and canary of full blood. The pure yellow or golden color is the most admired by amateurs, and finds the readiest sale, though the birds are not usually as strong or long-lived as the more humble varieties. A neatly mottled canary is one of the handsomest cage-birds that can be imagined, and the song is usually an excellent one. Some of the cleanest-bred are called jonquils or jonques, and they are canaries generally possessed of a white tinge in their plumage that is very beautiful, but it is a sign of weakness, and the song is not of long duration. A pure golden canary is a very delicate bird, and requires considerable attention, as it is liable to disease, yet specimens under favorable treatment frequently prove decided acquisitions to the aviary or parlor. The price of a good singer is from $4 to $6, and the wholesale price is in proportion. The season for the canary is in the Fall months, as then the young birds of the previous Summer are in full song. They are collected by wholesale dealers in Europe and are imported to this country in small wooden cages, made of the fir tree, so abundant in the mountains of Germany. These cages are made with a common clasp knife, by the carvers of toys and the ingenious wood-workers of Saxony, and afford employment to a large number of young persons. No metal is used in their construction, the frame-work being fastened with pegs, and the cages are very cheap. The collectors go from house to house and gather up all the healthy birds they can find, the breeders receiving a low price for them. Male birds are, of course, the staple of the trade, as the canary is chiefly valuable for its song. Hen canaries are, however, imported for breeding purposes in the proportion of about ten per cent., and can be readily purchased for $1 each. An idea of the extent of the canary trade may be gained when it is stated that fully 40,000 of these delightful little songsters are annually imported into this country. The importers all do business in this City, and are located in Chatham and William streets. The European birds are transported across the ocean in fast-going steam-ships, under the care of a special agent, who generally has five or six thousand in his custody. The mortality is very slight, scarcely more than two per cent., and a risk of loss by ship-wreck is covered by insurance. A week after the birds reach New-York, they begin to pipe merrily, and are shipped off to retail dealers in every city in the Union.

THE PARROT TRIBE.

Ever since sea navigation has been actively carried on the parrot has been well known and esteemed as a household pet. Its facility to learn a few words in any language, combined with its brilliant and glossy plumage, always make the parrot an object of interest. It is easily tamed with kindness and attention, which once given must be continued to the end, else the bird will pine over the neglect. In some instances the parrot has been remarkable for its acquirements in the languages of its keepers, and fabulous sums are frequently paid for such birds. Parrots, as sold by importers, are found in Africa and the tropics generally. The best are the plain green and gray parrots, the first being the most tractable and easiest taught. The gray is a wild creature when first imported, and requires to be kept closely confined for some weeks, as it is fond of using its beak and claws in the most aggressive manner, when handled. There is another green species with a blotch of scarlet near the ear. It is remarkable for its gregarious habits, and half a dozen in a cage will frequently pass the day hanging by their beaks and claws close together like a bunch of dead game. The cockatoos are natives of Africa, the variety most sold being the white, with either scarlet or yellow crest, which the bird erects, in the most laughable and belligerent manner, when alarmed or angered. The magnificent red cockatoo, with a liberal mottle of green and blue in its plumage, is not often met with, as it is difficult to catch. Indeed, this fact explains the high price for these birds. The love bird, a miniature green parrot, is so called because it seldom thrives alone, and a pair will always employ their waking hours in toying with each other, frequently exchanging food in the most affectionate manner. The paroquet is a sprightly little fellow, about the size of a canary, with a brilliant green plumage, beautifully mottled near the neck with fine stripes of black. The bird has also a crest, and a pair of them are very amusing pets. Parrots are generally procured from the crews of vessels plying between this port and the tropics. Sailors purchase hundreds of these birds for a small sum, and consider themselves fortunate if they arrive home with a third of their stock, realizing a handsome profit even then. The supply of parrots is kept up in this way, so the dealers seldom import on their own account.

STATISTICS OF THE TRADE.

The enumeration of figures in the importation of foreign birds is an interesting study. First on the list comes the canaries, of which there are over 40,000 brought in every year, and probably 10,000 as many more are raised in this country for the purpose of sale. The number of bullfinches, goldfinches, thrushes, robins and larks annually imported rise as high as 500 or 600 for each variety. There are fully 3,000 Java sparrows brought to the United States by vessels from that region, and fully as many parrots are yearly sold in this City alone. Wax bills and other minute varieties are scarce, and seldom arrive in quantities of more than 150 or 200 each year. Paroquets and love birds, from Australia, follow parrots in their relative importance. In native birds, there is no reliable data to go upon. It is roughly estimated that about 10,000 mocking birds find their way from the wild nest to the cage each succeeding Summer. The average life of these magnificent songsters while in confinement is six years, when blindness puts an end to their vocalism, for the bird droops unless it can enjoy the sunshine and the passing scenes. The other singing or cage birds, already mentioned as of native production, do not probably reach 5,000 for each tribe, though the number is increasing every season. The retail prices of birds are as follows: Canaries, $4 or $6 each; bullfinches, $25 for trained and $6 for the untrained specimens; larks, $4 each; robins and thrushes, $4 to $6; mocking birds, $5 for young ones, and $20 to $60 for mature birds; American robins, $2 to $3 each; bobolinks, 40 cents; yellow birds, 60 cents; quails, $4 to $6 per pair, and California specimens bring $6 or $8. Eagles are of exceptional value, according to variety, ranging from $10 to $50 each. Wild geese and ducks are sometimes sold, but are infrequently met with, being principally secured for the purpose of exhibition. Java sparrows are worth from $3 to $4 per pair. Love birds bring $4 to $6 per pair. Parrots and cockatoos range from $4 to $15 each for newly-arrived specimens, the tame and trained birds being proportionately higher, from $20 to $100 for excellent specimens. The aggregate amount of capital involved in the business in this City alone is probably $150,000, as the dealers also buy rare animals whenever offered by sea captains or their crews.

HOW TO KEEP CAGE BIRDS.

Canaries and other hard-bill birds, that live on seeds, are such universal favorites, that it is strange their treatment is so seldom understood. Persons frequently purchase canaries from a love of birds, but are so ignorant of the common rules for keeping them that the favorite languishes, loses his song and dies of disease, when a knowledge of his wants would remedy the evil. Under these circumstances it is but common charity to afford our readers a few hints on the subject. When a canary is selected care must be taken to secure a strong, active bird, of full plumage and clear voice. To fill these requirements it will be necessary to see that your bird is steady on his legs, and does not ruffle his plumage as if in pain. If he pecks contentedly at his seed-box, with a chirruping sound, and appears happy in disposition, you may be sure that his health is good, especially should the eye be clear and vivacious. These signs all favorable, you only need to hear his voice to be certain that the specimen is a desirable one. When you take the bird home provide him with a roomy cage, though not too large, for a cage-bred bird is not accustomed to an extensive homestead. There should be a sufficient number of perches, made round and smooth, and kept scrupulously clean. A little fine gravel or coarse garden-sand in the bottom of the cage not only affords the canary a necessary item of life, but aids in keeping the cage clean. The seed and water cups ought always to be kept clean and full, and a cuttle-fish hung up in the cage furnishes the bird amusement in sharpening his bill and helps his digestion. When the bird is given a new supply of food and water every morning and furnished with a nice bath, and the little fellow permitted to cleanse himself thoroughly in the sunlight, he will always keep in health and live to a good age. The plainer the fare the better, yet a few luxuries may be permitted. An occasional bit of plain sponge cake is beneficial, as is also a piece of sugar, though frequent use leads to a decay in the song. The seed should be two parts pure canary and one of Summer-raised rape, and the bird should be given once a fortnight a yolk of egg hard-boiled and grated fine. In warm weather an abundance of green food, such as chick-weed and water-cress, should be hung up in the cage, as it is natural food for the bird and keeps him in full health in that critical period. In the cooler part of the year care should be taken to keep the bird out of a draught of air, as a cold checks the song, and leads to consumption. Follow these simple rules, and the bird-keeper may be certain that he will be able to keep his favorite for some years and enjoy his cheerful notes. The diseases incidental to canaries are many, and require too much space for mention here, but bird-dealers all keep a condensed manual for their treatment, so that the keeper can always secure advice for his pet.

Soft-bill birds require more attention in their daily habits, though the prepared food sold by dealers greatly simplifies the matter. Yet the amateur will find them both expensive and frequently unsatisfactory, as they are more liable to disease while in confinement than the seed-eating varieties. Singing birds, however, are a great pleasure and should be found in every household.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

A card was published in the TIMES a few days ago by Lieut.-Col. Braine and Major Hitchcock, of the Ninth Regiment, denying the statement of facts given last Sunday in this column relative to the election of James Fisk, Jr., to the Colonelcy of that command. These gentlemen also saw fit to state that they never received a dollar from the Erie Railway Company. The narrative of events attending the election of Col. Fisk, as given in the TIMES, was essentially and remarkably true, as is known to several individuals, and the effort to deny them was a very silly one, in view of the direct and convincing proofs in our possession. Perhaps the publication of sundry telegrams and other documents would throw a fresher light upon the question. There was no maliciousness displayed in the publication of the matter last Sunday, as both Col Braine and Major Hitchcock know very well, and the fact that they hold, or did hold, positions in the Erie Railway Company is known to almost every member of the regiment. That the TIMES was permitted to know the exact truth in the premises was owing to the non-fulfillment of certain pledges made to other members of the Board of Officers, and it is to this element that the Anti-Fisk members look for success in the counter movement now inaugurated. The extraordinary heat displayed by Messrs. Braine and Hitchcock shows that the TIMES is on the right track, if no other proof was required.

The officers of the Fifth Regiment consider the TIMES at fault in criticising the action of their Colonel in opening a private school of instruction, and express the opinion that they can manage their private affairs without interference. These gentlemen, however, seem to forget that as officers of the State forces they are amenable to criticism in their military character and there are no private matters in a regiment, except the civil associations. It has been explained that the officers felt that they needed more instruction, and wished to pay for the same. This may be so, but it is strange no other Board of Officers in the First Division need to resort to such extraordinary measures to attain proficiency. We find that a majority of the militia officers consider that newspapers, if they notice the National Guard at all, should always praise and not criticise. In the past the TIMES has been instrumental in correcting many abuses by full exposure of the same, and it is pleasant to know that our efforts are properly appreciated by those having the best interests of the service at heart. Knowing this, the effort will be kept up as long as necessity calls for it.

The Adjutant-General announces that at a meeting of the Military Examining Board, held at the City of New-York Nov. 29, the following recommendations were made to the Commander-in-Chief, and the same are approved. That the commissions of the following-named officers of the National Guard be vacated for disobedience of the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, in not [illegible] before the Board for examination, appearing [illegible] William Swarz, Company B, viz.: Second Lieut. [illegible] Third Regiment Infantry; Second Lieut. F. O. Johnston, Company I, Eighth Regiment Infantry. That the commission of Second Lieut. Edward C. Morse, Company E, Ninth Regiment, be vacated, he being, in the opinion of the Board, unqualified for the office he holds.

The First Battalion New-Jersey National Guard paraded on Thursday evening last for annual inspection, at Odd-fellows' Hall, Hoboken. Major B. Franklin Hart was in command, and the inspection proved quite satisfactory. The organization of a new company (D) is also announced, to be officered as follows: Herman L. Timken to be Captain, Emil Geuze to be First Lieutenant, B. Fred. Kuncken to be Second Lieutenant.

Mr. Peter M. Stagg will have a complimentary benefit on Wednesday evening next, at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, No. 118 West Thirty-second-street, when Mme. Gertrude F. Hess, Mr. Eugene Clark, Mr. C. Van Ghele, Miss Alice Harrison, Miss Lizzie Osborne, Mr. James W. McKee, Mr. Jefferson R. Davis, and the Crescent Glee Club, will appear in the entertainment, which will comprise concert and dramatic features. The affair is gotten up by members of the regiment.

The Fifth Regiment will assemble in fatigue dress, without muskets, at the State Arsenal, in Seventh-avenue, as follows: Right wing, comprising Companies F, D, K, I and E, on the 27th inst.; left wing, comprising Companies B, A, H, C and G, on the 28th inst. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. Members not provided with fatigue caps will be reported as absent, and fined accordingly. Edward F. Hopke, Jr., has been appointed Adjutant, and Joseph Sattig Quartermaster. The following appointments are announced as an honorary staff: J. C. F. Deecken, Captain of Engineers; Louis Hallen, acting Pay-master, with rank of First Lieutenant; Francis Strom, Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of First Lieutenant.

An election was held in the Fifty-fifth Regiment on Wednesday evening, when Major F. A. Schilling was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, vice Guth, resigned, and Adjt. Chas. W. Fuller was elected Major. Both are good appointments.

The first annual social and musical reunion of the Veterans of the National Guard takes place at the armory of the Seventh Regiment Monday evening, Jan. 9, 1871. To make it more of a social gathering than the promenade concerts heretofore given by the regiment, the Committee have decided to expend the proceeds from the sale of tickets to add attractions that cannot fail to please both old and young. The building will be handsomely decorated with flags, &c.; an art gallery, consisting of paintings of well-known artists, which have been kindly offered from both public and private sources; statuary, including the artist's original cast of the Seventh Regiment monument, intended for Central Park, will be exhibited. This being the inaugural entertainment of the Veteran Association, they intend to make it a thorough success. Grafulla and his Seventh Regiment Band will afford a fine selection of music.

The Hahnemann Hospital Ball.

The ball given by the Ladies' Aid Society in behalf of the building fund of the Hahnemann Hospital, which came off at DELMONICO'S on Thursday evening, was a greater success than ever previously reported. Fully $8,000 has been realized by this festive affair. But better than that, the interest manifested in this charitable and praiseworthy undertaking has been so well developed that there is now no shadow of uncertainty on the part of the friends of the enterprise that the entire sum required can be speedily and easily made up. All the friends of homeopathy—and their names are legion—will feel peculiarly gratified by this proof of popular approval, and it will imbue them with new energy in its behalf. Too much credit cannot be given to Dr. SEEGER for his untiring efforts to make this hospital enterprise successful, but he has at least the pleasure of knowing that his labor has not gone for naught.

Norris Randall Norton.

The many friends of Mr. NORRIS RANDALL NORTON, the efficient Chief Clerk in the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, were greatly shocked yesterday when they learned that the sickness which has confined him to his house for some time past had become so alarmingly bad that but little hope of his recovery remained. Mr. NORTON was for several years connected with the Press in Cincinnati, but abandoned the profession in the Fall of 1861, to enter the army. He served during the war as Captain of Company K, Fifth Regiment Ohio Cavalry, and was known as a brave and valuable officer. He was wounded in the foot during one of the many encounters of his command with the guerrillas of West Tennessee, and was disabled for some months, but as soon as he was able he returned to duty. At the end of the war he came to this City, and was engaged upon the *Tribune*, when he was disabled by sciatica, and ever since that time has been unable to move without the help of crutches. He was appointed assistant to Dr. ELISHA HARRIS when that gentleman was Register of Vital Statistics, and went with him when he was made Sanitary Superintendent as Chief Clerk. In both positions Mr. NORTON has been of great service, to the public in the thorough mastery he acquired of the problem presented by the overcrowding of tenement-houses, and his essays upon this subject in the annual reports of the Board of Health have been among the most valuable of the contents of those reports for three successive years. He possessed high literary attainments and rare ability as a writer, and is warmly esteemed by all who know him well.

MR. MACGREGOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Official Meeting of the Inspectors of the Building Department Yesterday—Emphatic Instructions by Superintendent Macgregor.

The inspectors of the various districts of the City, connected with the Building Department, were officially notified by Superintendent MACGREGOR to meet yesterday, at 3 P. M., at the office of the Department in Fourth-avenue. At the hour named they were all—some twenty-four in number—present, and Mr. MACGREGOR briefly called attention to the late disaster in Thirty-fifth-street, and announced in plain terms what in future would be expected from the force. His remarks were in substance as follows:

During the past year, he said, four buildings had fallen in the City, namely, in Forty-sixth-street, Second-avenue, Lafayette-place, (WOODS' carriage warehouse,) and the factory in Thirty-fifth-street. These disasters were of course calculated to injure the Department, and upon investigation in each instance they were in the main attributed to a negligence on the part of the inspector in the charge of the district where the building was located, in not making proper reports to head-quarters. In regard to the late calamity, the fact that a building of the nature described—nearly two hundred feet in length and eighty feet high—was in process of erection, was unknown to him. The plans, which in their details complied with the law, had passed his office at a time when he was confined to the house with illness, and since then no report had been made at the office in regard to the structure, either as to its unsafe condition or in regard to its undue rapid construction. This, he claimed, was an error on the part of the inspector, for, even if a projected building in every way complied with the law, still it was the duty of the officer to call the attention of the Department to it, if, in his judgment, it was liable to be the cause of a disaster. Henceforth, Mr. MACGREGOR said, inspectors would be held to a strict accountability in the discharge of their duties, and he wished it to be understood that in making their reports they were to be uninfluenced by favor, whether personal, political or otherwise. As for political influence, the office should be free from it, and if a man did his duty, irrespective of persons, he would stand by him and sustain him. One fact he, however, wanted each inspector to well understand, that if in future guilty of any negligence in his district, his place would be forfeited in the Department, and if subsequently the man was returned for political reasons, he himself would resign. The Department, he added, he desired only to make efficient, and to do this all must work together. It could not be expected that in all its branches he should personally superintend the work, for that would be impossible, and therefore he desired them to feel the responsibility, and share it with him. The expense to the City of this branch of its Government was a heavy one, but unless carried out in its design, that of rendering buildings safer, and thus guaranteeing increased security to human life, it was of no practical benefit, and had better be abandoned. In concluding, he said that even the Building law was defective. He hoped during the coming session of the Legislature to have it so amended as to meet the requirements, but in the mean time the under officials of the Department must assume a power, if they had it not, and make reports in every case, as demanded for public safety. The responsibility of attending to them would then be his, and if by reason of the law's delay an accident should occur, the Department would, in these cases, have a clear record, and be free from censure in the matter.

During the progress of the Superintendent's speech, he was frequently interrupted by the inspectors with questions as to matters pertaining to their duties. In each instance, vigilance and an attentive regard to detailed reports, in each case, no matter how trivial, was strongly urged. The officers present seemed impressed with the earnestness displayed, and the meeting can hardly fail to be productive of good in its results.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 17.

By Judge Monell.

Kiffer *vs.* Hogan, Munger *vs.* Junker; McLaughlin *vs.* Farly, Fisk *vs.* Sixth-avenue Railroad, Henderson *vs.* Jackson, Stanford *vs.* National Steamship Company, Bailey *vs.* Griswold, Munger *vs.* Junker, Loftus *vs.* Novelty Iron Works, De Forest *vs.* Ely; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 17.

By Judge Loew.

Peterson *vs.* Peterson; motion denied, without costs.

Mott *vs.* Kelly; motion granted, on payment of $10 costs.

Frank *vs.* Frank: motion for attachment denied, without costs, but defendant must submit to an examination regarding his property on two days' notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 17.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham.

Third-avenue Savings Bank of the City of New-York *vs.* Potter; memoranda for counsel.

Jurges *vs.* Kolsch; motion granted.

Juhring *vs.* Larkin; (two cases.) The referee is directed to report the facts attending the sale and who was the purchaser, and if a Mrs. Buckman was the purchaser, a copy of any transfer of her bid to any other person, and the authority by which Johnson assumed the purchase; after such report the parties may reargue this motion.

Porth *vs.* Reynolds; motion granted.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Barnard, Gilbert and Tappen.

The following decisions were rendered yesterday:

The Grand-street and Newtown Railroad Company *vs.* John P. Elwell et al., and John P. Elwell et al. *vs.* The Grand-street and Newtown Railroad Company; orders affirmed with $10 costs in each case. Opinion by Justice HOGEBOOM.

Walter S. Hubbell *vs.* Charles A. Meigs et al.; judgment reversed, and new trial granted at Circuit, costs to abide events. Opinion by Judge HOGEBOOM.

Sarah Wood *vs.* Peter B. Ross; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice BARNARD.

Sarah Wood *vs.* Peter B. Ross; order affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Justice BARNARD.

Margaret P. Tryon *et al.*, administrators, &c., *vs.* Alfred D. Sellick and others; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice BARNARD.

Mark J. Bendell *vs.* Robert Petterson; judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice BARNARD.

Mark J. Bendell and Henry Scott *vs.* Robert Peterson; order reversed, with costs. Opinion by Justice BARNARD.

Jane E. Wiggins *vs.* Patrick McLeary; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice BARNARD.

Hannah W. Robbins *vs.* Anne S. Bedell et al.; order modified, without costs to either party upon appeal. Opinion by Justice BARNARD. Order to be settled by Justice BARNARD.

Nancy A. Ruland *vs.* Elizabeth Furman and William H. Furman; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice BARNARD.

Atlantic Dock Company *vs.* Abner Greenleaf; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice BARNARD.

The People ex rel., Charles Pratt *vs.* The Common Council of the City of Brooklyn; order reversed with $10, costs. Opinion by Justice HOGEBOOM, and by Justice BARNARD.

The Brooklyn City, Hunter's Point, and Prospect Park Railroad Company *vs.* Samuel Self and Nathaniel Wygant; order affirmed, with $10 costs. Justice BARNARD not sitting.

Joseph Mason and Earnest Von An *vs.* Thomas N. Hickox and others; judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice BARNARD. Justice GILBERT not sitting.

Justus Palmer *vs.* Leopole Rosenfeld et al.; judgment reversed and new trial grated; costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice TAPPEN.

Frederick Parker *vs.* Amelia Dederky; decree of Surrogate reversed and issues to be framed and sent to a jury. Opinion by Justice BARNARD.

Caspar Fluck *vs.* John Finke; judgment modified. Opinion by Justice TAPPEN. Judgment to be settled by Justice TAPPEN.

Sarah F. Roome *vs.* Walter Lockwood and Catharine E. Lockwood; judgment reversed and new trial granted at Circuit; costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice TAPPEN.

J. Henry Perkins *vs.* Simon S. Hawkins, Supervisor, &c.; order reversed without costs, and writ quashed. Opinion by Justice TAPPEN.

The People ex rel., Hugh McLaughlin, Fire Commissioner, *vs.* The Mayor of the City of Brooklyn; order reversed with costs. Opinion by Justice BARNARD.

In the matter of the petition of the Long Island Railroad; order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Bank of Fishkill *vs.* Spaight; Wheeler *vs.* Carson; The Duchess Company *vs.* Hardinge; Porter *vs.* Parks; Brookman *vs.* Milbourn; Bruniger *vs.* Goodenough. Decree of Surrogate. Welling *vs.* Welling; judgments affirmed.

Sickles *vs.* Wheeler; Mayer *vs.* Edgewater Village; Vansicklen *vs.* Noe and others; Inebriate Asylum *vs.* Osborn; orders reversed.

Thompson *vs.* Goodheart; Lee *vs.* Heineman; Crawford *vs.* Mallory; McDonald *vs.* Peck; Spooner *vs.* Murray; Knapp *vs.* Rogers; Cutts *vs.* Guild; South-side Railroad *vs.* William H. Sherman; in the matter of Napperlian-avenue; McLean *vs.* Ethan Flagg, Supervisor; matter of Dutchess and Columbia Railroad; National Bank of Brooklyn *vs.* Noxon; Warren *vs.* County Judge of Orange County; Spring *vs.* Allen; orders affirmed.

Merrifield *vs.* Woodruff; order granted.

In the matter of O'Gara, formerly Smith; Sanford *vs.* Barr et al.; Cromwell *vs.* Marx; motions denied.

McKittrick *vs.* Brady; Sude *vs.* Elias; Hargat et al. *vs.* Van Wyck; judgments reversed.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 34.—*Tappan* vs. *Beardsleys.*—Mr. O'Conor made the concluding argument in this cause for the Mercantile Agency.

No. 33.—*A. C. & Lewis D. Campbell* vs. *William H. Wilcox.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio. This was an action on promissory notes made by the Campbells to the defendant in error. The declaration was demurred to on the ground that it contained no averment that the notes were stamped at their date, or at any subsequent time. The Court below overruled the demurrer, and the case comes here, the plaintiffs in error arguing that the English precedents in such cases are not in point, for the want of a stamp does not, in England, invalidate the instrument, but only excludes it from being used in evidence until stamped. Our statute declares the instrument invalid until a stamp is affixed; and if the stamp is necessary to give validity to the instrument, it is submitted that the declaration should aver that it was stamped. The defendant in error contends that the averments in the declaration that the defendants executed and delivered to plaintiff the notes, implies that they were such notes as are contemplated by the law of the land—legal instruments; and if they were not stamped at the time the declaration was filed, they could have been at any time thereafter, provided the stamps were not omitted for the purpose of defrauding the Government. But a demurrer will not reach the defect, therefore, even if it exists. It would, in that case, require a plea with an averment that the stamps were fraudulently omitted from the notes. Case submitted on the printed brief.

Henry Stanberry for plaintiff in error; W. Cornell, for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 17.

FIRST BOARD.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81, C....	113	500	Erie..........	22¾
11,500	U.S.5-20 C,'62...c.	107⅛	100	do......s3	22⅝
25,000	do.......	107⅛	100	do......b30	23
85,000	U.S.5-20 C., '65.s3.	107⅝	200	Reading........	96¾
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67...	109⅝	2700	L. S. & Mich. So.	92⅛
7,500	do.....	109⅞	800	do......s.	91⅞
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	106⅛	100	do......b3	91¾
10,000	do.......s3.	106⅛	100	do......b30	91⅞
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new......	61⅛	1400	do......c.	91⅞
39,000	S. Car. St. 6s n. Jan. & July....	67	2800	do......	91⅝
5,000	Mo. St. 6s........	93¼	1500	do......s3	91⅝
1,000	La. 6s, old.......	70⅞	140	do......	91⅝
1,000	Ark. 6s, Fdg act.	66	900	do......b. c.	91⅝
1,000	Mich.S.F.B.h.c.	97¼	60	do......	91⅞
12,000	C. Pac. Gold bds.	92⅝	45	Panama.......	77½
10,000	U. Pac. 1st M....	79½	300	Union Pacific....	13⅝
41,000	do....	79¾	300	do....	14
10,000	do....	80	100	Illinois Central...	132
1,000	U.Pac.7s,L.G.B.	67	500	Clev. & Pitts.....	104⅞
8,000	Chic.&N. W.1st.	93	600	Chicago & N. W..	71⅛
1,000	Clev. Tol. S.F.B.	108¼	700	do......b. c.	71
1,000	Mor.& Es.2d M.	97	400	C. & N. W. Pf....c.	81⅝
8,000	Mil. & St. P.1st.	94½	800	do....	81⅝
1,000	Gt. W. 2d M....	80⅛	1900	do....	81⅝
15,000	Col.C.&I.C.1st..	82	500	do......b60	82⅛
1,000	C.&R.I.& P.7s..	100½	500	do......b60	82⅜
1,000	Lake S.Div.Bds.	92½	300	do......b. c.	81⅝
20	Bank of N. Y....	138	200	New-Jersey Cent..	105⅝
5	Park Bank.......	168¼	200	do....	105⅝
100	Canton Co......	64¾	100	do....b10.	108
300	West. Un. Tel.....c.	44⅜	100	do....b10.	108
500	do.....	44¼	100	do....b. c.	105⅝
100	do.....	44⅝	100	do....	105
200	do.....b.c.	44⅜	300	Chicago & R. I....	105⅝
400	Mar. Pref.....b. c.	10¼	700	do....	105⅝
700	do.......b60.	11	300	Mil. & St. Paul....	55⅛
200	Adams Express....	64½	200	do....	55⅝
100	do........b3	64	200	do....	55⅛
20	Am. Mer. U. Ex..	46	500	do....c.	55
115	do........b.c.	45⅝	100	do....	55
50	Wells-Fargo Ex..	32	5	Mil. & St. P. Pf...	80
1100	N.Y.C.& H.R., c.	90⅝	500	do....	79⅞
800	do.....	90⅝	200	do....s3	79⅝
100	do.....b4	90⅝	100	Tol., Wab. & Wes.	49
100	do.....b7	90¾	100	Del., Lack. & W...	108
200	do.....	90⅝	400	Ohio & Miss....c.	28⅛
500	do.....b. c.	90⅝	500	do....	28⅛
1000	do.....	91	100	do....b3	28⅜
500	do.....c.	91	100	do....s3	28⅛
100	do.....c.	91⅛	200	do....b10	29
1000	do.....	90⅞	150	H. & St. Joseph...	100
60000	N.Y.C.&H. Ctfs.	86⅛	300	do....	99¾
20000	do.....c.	86⅝	300	H. & St. Jo. Pref..	107⅛
80000	do.....	86⅝	200	do....s3.	107⅛
30000	do.....b. c.	87⅛	100	Chi. & Alt.....b. c.	114
40000	do.....	87⅛	200	Chi., C. & I. Cen..	17⅛
140000	do.....	87⅛	100	do....	17
10000	do.....	87⅛	30	Du.& S. C...b. c. c.	89⅛
20000	do.....	87⅛	150	do....	90
23	P.,Ft.W.&C.Guar.	94⅛	100	Pac. Mail....s3	40⅝
			200	do....b. c.	40⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	107⅝	10,000	N.Y.C. & H.Cts	87¾
1,500	do.....	107⅝	50,000	do....	87¾
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.........	109⅛	10,000	do....c	87¾
5,000	do.....c.	109⅛	160,000	do....b.c	88
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 b3.........	109⅛	100	Erie....	22¾
63,000	do.....	109⅛	200	Reading.....b3	97⅛
3,000	Tenn.St. 6s, old.	61⅛	700	L. S. & M. So..b.c	91⅛
25,000	Tenn.St.6s, new.	61⅛	300	do....	91⅛
20,900	Ohio 6s, '81, x-m.	100	200	do....c	91⅛
5,000	N. C. 6s, Sp. tax.	17	200	Union Pacific....	14⅛
15,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July.	67	400	Illinois Central...	132½
5,000	do.....	67⅛	100	Chicago & N. W..	71⅛
5,000	Ark. 6s, Fdg.Act.	64	500	do....	71
5,000	S. C. 6s, '70....	109⅛	100	do....	70⅞
2,000	Cen. P. Gold bds.	92⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	81⅛
3,000	Un. Pac. 1st M..	80	100	do....c	81⅛
2,000	T. & W. Eq. bds.	79	121	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	81⅛
2,000	D., L. & W.1st M.	98	110	New-Jersey Cen..	106
300	Mariposa Pref....	10⅝	6	Chicago & R. I....	105
100	do.....b10	10⅝	60	do....	106
400	West. Un. Tel..b.c	45	200	do....	105⅛
500	do.....	45⅛	500	Mil. & St. Paul..c	55⅛
300	Pac. Mail.....c	40⅜	200	do....	55⅝
200	do.....	40⅜	200	Tol., Wab. & W....	49
100	Adams Express..c	63⅝	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C., Guar....	94⅛
100	Harlem.....b.c	131⅛	400	D., L. & Western.	107
100	N. Y. C. & Hud..c	91⅛	200	do....	106⅛
200	do....b.c	91⅛	500	Ohio & Miss....	28⅜
200	do....	91⅛	200	H. & St. Joseph...	99⅛
400	do....	91⅛	100	do....b30.	100
200	do....c	91	50	do....c	99⅝
30	do....	91⅛	100	H. & St. J. Pf.b30.	108
			40	do....	107
			94	do....s3.	106⅛

SATURDAY, Dec. 17—P. M.

The sales of gold were at 110⅛@110⅝@110⅜ ₱ cent., leaving off 110⅝ ₱ cent. The Cash Gold was carried over at nominal rates of Interest, and some large sums were loaned out free of Interest on the Currency advanced. The Foreign Exchanges were firmer than on Friday, in part because of the suddenly restored ease to the Money market: London, 60 days, 109@109⅛; Short Sight, 109⅞@110 ₱ cent.

Money was freely loaned at 7 ₱ cent. through the day, and the effects of the "lock up" of Thursday and Friday were wholly dissipated by the free offering of balances at 7 ₱ cent. Interest before 1 o'clock. Later in the day 6 ₱ cent. was accepted on Stock collateral, until Monday.

The Banks gain upon their averages $2,044,000 in Gold, and lose $1,631,000 in Greenbacks. The Loans decrease $1,768,000, and the general line of Deposits $2,156,000.

The Treasury Office during the week sold $1,000,000 in Gold, and paid out $849,000 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Office received for Customs $1,433,000.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were firm and the Southern States Bonds comparatively steady, although some irregularities in prices grew out of the Money disturbance of Friday. The Railway Mortgages were higher on Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents., Gold, and the Land Grants and Incomes of the same Company rapidly recovered 5@6 ₱ cent. The Central Pacifics continued firm, and the old Western Mortgages, Currency Interest, were scarce in the offerings and steady in prices. The Railway Shares rapidly recovered from the panic depression of Friday, and the market took a large amount of Stocks as offered in the forenoon at the advancing prices, and at the very close in the Afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. New-Jersey Central Stock rose during the day 3 ₱ cent. ex dividend.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 17.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s..........	106⅛	106⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862..........	107⅝	107¾
United States 5-20s of 1867..........	109⅝	109⅝
American Gold..........	110⅝	110⅝
Bills on London, 60 days..........	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee..........	61	61
New-York Central and Hudson.	90⅛	91¼
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates.	86⅝	88⅛
Reading Railroad..........	97	97½
Chicago and Rock Island..........	105	106¼
North-west Common..........	69⅝	71¼
North-west Preferred..........	80¾	81¾
Pacific Mail Company..........	40⅛	40⅝
St. Paul Preferred..........	78¾	80⅛
St. Paul Common..........	54⅝	55⅝
Lake Shore..........	90⅞	91⅝
Ohio and Mississippi..........	29	29⅜
Toledo and Wabash..........	48¾	49¼
Western Telegraph..........	44⅛	45½
Erie..........	22¾	22⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81......	110	5-20 coup., '67..........	109⅜
6 ₱ cent., coup. '81......	113⅛	5-20 coup., '68..........	110⅛
5-20 coup., '62..........	107⅛	10-40 registered..........	106⅛
5-20 coup., '64..........	107⅛	10-40 coupon..........	106⅜
5-20 coup., '65..........	107⅛	6s, currency..........	109⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....	109⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old,......	61⅛	Kentucky 6s..........	99
Tennessee 6s, new bs.	61⅛	Illinois Canal bds, '70.	100
Virginia 6s, old.......	54⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, '77...	100
Virginia 6s, new bs..	64	Illinois coup. 6s, '79...	100
Virginia 6s, reg., old..	50⅛	Illinois War Loan....	100
N. Carolina 6s, old...	43⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '73...	100
N. Car. Fund. Act '66.	27	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '78...	100
N. Car. 6s, new bs..	22⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ c., '83...	100
S. Carolina 6s, new bs.	66⅛	Michigan 7 ₱ c., '78...	100
S. Car. 6s, Ap. & Oct..	64	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan.	103
Missouri 6s..........	92⅛	N. Y. coup. B'ty Loan.	107⅛
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	97⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72....	102⅛
Louisiana 6s..........	70⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73....	102⅛
California 7s..........	112	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74....	102⅛
Connecticut 6s..........	102⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75....	102⅛
Rhode Island 6s..........	101⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77....	102⅛
Arkansas 6s, Funded.	64	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78....	102⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., '81..........	102	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74....	100
Ohio 6 ₱ c., '86..........	103⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......	89	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87......	88	Gt. Western 1st, '88...	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es..	87	Gt. Western 2d, '93....	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n..	87	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......	101	Galena & Chic. Ex...	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con.'76.	100	Chic., R. Is. & Pac...	100⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76...	100	Mor. & Essex 2d......	95⅛
Erie 7s, 3d, '83......	98	Cleve. & Tol. S. F....	100⅛
Erie 7s, 4th, '80......	88½	N. J. Cen. New Bs....	102
Buff.,N.Y.,& E. 1st,'77	88	Pitts.,F.W.& Chi.1st.	102
Hud.R. 7s,2d, S. F., '85.	105⅛	Pitts.,F.W.& Chi. 2d.	97⅛
Harlem 1st..........	99⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d....	98
Har. Con. M. & S. F..	99⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th....	79
Al'y & Susq'n 2d Bs..	92	Chic. & Alton S. F....	95
Al'y & Susq'n 3d Bs..	82	Chic. & Alton 1st.....	102⅛
C. B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st.	111⅛	Chic. & Alton In....	92
M.S. & N.I.S. F.7 ₱ c.	97	Ohio & Miss. 1st....	99⅛
Pac. R.Y. guar.by Mo..	88	Ohio & Miss. Consol..	88⅛
Cen. Pacific Bs......	92⅛	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	95
Union Pacific 1st Bs.	80	St. L. & Iron M. 1st..	89⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s...	64	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.	105
Union Pac. In. 10s....	48	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	92⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75...	106	Mil. & St. Paul 1st..	94⅛
Chic. & N. W. S. F...	98	Mil. & St.P. I. & M.d.	88⅛
Chi. & N.W. Int. Bs.	87	Mil. & St. Paul 2d....	85
Chic. & N. W. 1st....	93	Joliet & Chicago 1st..	105
Han. & St. Jo. Conv..	105	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	81⅛
Lack. & West. Bs....	100	Tol. P. & War., E. D.	82⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 2d..	94⅛	Tol., Peoria & War.2d	87
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex..	94	Cedar Falls & M. 1st.	83⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d......	84		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York..........	135	New-York County....	200
Manhattan..........	150	Park..........	160
Merchants'..........	116⅛	Manuf. & Merchants'.	100
Mechanics'..........	137	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank.	160
Union..........	137⅛	Central National....	107
America..........	145	Fourth National....	109
City..........	212	Ninth National....	112
Phenix..........	107	Tenth National....	126
Tradesmen's..........	158	Gold Exchange....	70⅛
Mechanics' & Traders'.	135⅛	Brs' & Brokers' Ass.	100
Merch. Exchange....	108	Del. & Hudson Canal.	120
Leather Manuf....	200	Pennsylvania Coal....	210
Broadway..........	260	Maryland Coal Co....	25
Ocean..........	70⅛	Spring Mountain Coal	41
Mercantile..........	124	Canton Co.,Baltimore.	63
American Exchange.	128	Cum. Coal & Iron....	25
Chatham..........	170	Western Union Tel....	44⅛
Bank of the Republic.	135⅛	Quicksilver Mining....	4
Bank of N. America..	105	Quicksilver Preferred	7⅛
Hanover..........	105	Mariposa Mining....	5⅛
Irving..........	138⅛	Mariposa Preferred....	10⅛
Metropolitan..........	135	Mariposa Trust Ctfs.	20
Citizens'..........	140	Boston Water Power.	18⅛
People's..........	141	Adams Express....	63⅛
Grocers'..........	118	Wells-Fargo Express..	31⅛
Market..........	127	Wells-Fargo Ex.Scrip	1⅛
Shoe & Leather....	163	American Express....	45⅛
Corn Exchange....	130	U. S. Express....	42⅛
Continental..........	97⅛	Pacific Mail....	40⅛
Commonwealth....	88		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old..........	98½	98¾
City 6s, new..........	99⅝	99⅞
Camden and Amboy....	118¾	119
Pennsylvania Central....	60⅞	61
Reading..........	97½	97⅝
Lehigh Valley..........	59¼	59½
Catawissa Preferred....	37¼	37⅝
Philadelphia and Erie....	26⅝	26¾
Northern Central....	40¾	41
Lehigh Navigation....	32⅞	33
Lehigh Gold-Loan....	85¾	86

The Broadway National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Twelve ₱ cent.*, payable Dec. 27.

The Third National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable Dec. 31.

The Half-Yearly Dividend of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western is *Six ₱ cent.*, payable in Scrip of the Morris and Essex Road, run under lease of the Delaware and Lackawanna.

The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent*, payable Dec. 31.

The Maryland Coal Company advertise a Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, payable Dec. 30.

The North River Savings Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 16.

The Bank of America has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Dec. 30.

The Fourth National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable Dec. 30.

The Park National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ₱ cent.*, payable Dec. 27.

The Hanover National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable Dec. 31.

The Market National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Dec. 31.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York for the week ending Dec. 16, 1870, was $4,674,448.

The *Financial Chronicle* gives the following tabular exhibit of

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

	1870.	1869.	Inc.	Dec.
Central Pacific........	$761,900	$535,366	$226,234	....
Chicago & Alton......	432,492	397,515	34,977	....
Clev., Col., Cin. & In	319,573	273,305	46,268	....
Cleveland & Pitts...	256,385	219,425	36,960	....
Illinois Central......	841,990	814,413	27,577	....
Michigan Central......	453,873	448,419	5,454	....
Marietta & Cin........	144,023	131,479	12,544	....
Mil. & St. Paul........	791,014	801,195	....	10,181
North Missouri......	266,836	248,836	18,000	....
Ohio & Mississippi..	316,054	298,027	18,027	....
Pacific of Missouri..	324,659	298,708	25,951	....
St. L., Alt. & T. H..	150,544	189,351	....	38,807
St. L. & Iron Moun..	121,795	80,938	40,857	....
Tol., W. & West.....	425,687	323,377	102,310	....
Union Pacific........	579,379	837,388	....	258,009
Total..........	$6,177,904	$5,897,752	$595,150	$314,997

RAILROAD EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO DEC. 1.

	1870.	1869.	Inc.	Dec.
Central Pacific.	$7,709,107	$5,196,599	$2,512,508	....
Chicago & Alton	4,425,735	4,357,723	68,002	....
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind'p'ls....	2,995,284	2,871,904	123,380	....
Ill. Central.....	8,096,260	8,125,122	......	$28,862
Marietta & Cin.	1,277,496	1,281,654	......	4,158
Mil. & St. Paul.	7,290,669	6,651,946	638,723	....
North Missouri.	2,577,763	1,821,257	756,506	....
Ohio & Miss.....	2,837,664	2,660,652	177,012	....
Pacific of Mo...	3,208,569	2,913,014	295,555	....
Tol., W. & W...	4,040,175	3,818,052	228,113	....
Union Pacific..	7,039,274	......	......	....
Total, (not including Un.Pac.	$44,764,701	$39,696,922	$5,160,776	$33,020

The Cotton Trade.

From the Financial Chronicle.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, Dec. 16. From the figures thus obtained, it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 155,717 bales, against 152,321 bales last week, 140,674 bales the previous week, and 118,690 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1870, 1,372,557 bales, against 1,110,950 bales for the same period of 1869, showing an increase since Sept. 1 this year of 261,607 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1869 are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Received this week at—	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
New-Orleans..........	55,233	35,283
Mobile..........	19,783	16,428
Charleston..........	13,316	10,171
Savannah..........	28,947	21,157
Texas..........	12,075	6,777
Tennessee, &c..........	7,931	8,815
Florida..........	813	1,024
North Carolina..........	2,718	1,915
Virginia..........	15,401	8,495
Total receipts..........	155,717	110,071
Increase this year..........	45,846	....

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 117,598 bales, of which 92,704 were to Great Britain, and 24,894 to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 468,254 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

WEEK ENDING DEC. 16.

	Exported to Gt. Britain.	Total week.	Same week 1869.	Stock.
New-Orleans..........	15,390	24,567	25,275	163,213
Mobile..........	11,579	12,829	6,198	60,261
Charleston..........	8,749	9,758	....	29,988
Savannah..........	18,412	26,681	13,084	77,193
Texas..........	9,279	9,279	....	41,599
New-York..........	27,605	32,394	14,015	67,009
Other ports..........	1,750	1,750	2,165	29,000
Total..........	92,704	117,598	60,737	468,254
Total since Sept. 1..	642,971	785,163	865,846	....

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 56,861 bales, while the stocks to-night are 181,861 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Dec. 9, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph:

	Receipts since Sept. 1.		Exports since Sept. 1, to—		
Ports.	1870.	1869.	Great Britain.	Total.	Stock.
New-Orleans....	357,628	238,136	121,340	261,296	132,785
Mobile..........	131,806	131,988	41,316	56,448	87,485
Charleston......	160,411	118,170	41,607	45,670	31,283
Savannah........	300,330	212,395	102,333	114,227	78,616
Texas..........	51,494	69,188	6,801	6,801	36,916
New-York......	42,078	22,552	182,691	191,737	62,066
Florida..........	2,157	7,436	....	....	....
North Carolina..	33,942	29,669	....	....	1,876
Virginia..........	105,119	85,189	....	....	9,881
Other ports......	17,296	12,284	4,900	7,341	20,000
Total this year.	1,216,840	....	530,267	637,870	494,892
Total last year.	....	1,000,870	343,534	495,109	311,022

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NOTICE.—The interest due Jan. 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia will be paid on and after that date, upon surrender of the coupons, at the Fourth National Bank, New York.

Bonds of the State of Georgia as they mature, will be paid upon presentation at the Banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-street, New-York.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, Nov. 19, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 6, 1870.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 6th day of October, 1870, to the date of payment.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 PER CENT. & OVER,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

ALSO,

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,

INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TREASURY OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 12, 1870.

The "FIRE LOAN STOCK" of the State, amounting to $304,443 89, (three hundred and four thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-nine cents,) due in 1870, will be paid in gold on and after Dec. 31, 1870, at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia, and at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State of South Carolina.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of

WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip.
No. 46 Pine-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER WILLIAM,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks terminating during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancy in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHED business of Brokerage in Gold, Foreign Exchange, and Government Securities, we are now prepared to transact a Commission Business in all classes of Railroad Bonds and Stocks, State Bonds and Bank Shares in the New-York Stock Exchange, where we are represented by Mr. C. A. Grymes.

CHAS. UNGER & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 160 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. P. PRENTICE, Secretary, pro tem.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Government Security Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

G. W. ARNOLD, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from morning of Dec. 12 till morning of Jan. 3, 1871.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

$20,000 EXECUTORS' FUNDS to loan on bond and mortgage for term of years, on improved property only; no delay in searching applications. Address GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.

WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED AND OTHER 10 per cent. bonds, payable in this City. For sale below par by ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO., 11 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 13 William-st.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE examination and payment of the interest on the bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, holders are notified that by sending their coupons to the Treasurer's office, at any time prior to the 30th inst., they will be furnished with receipts for the same, and checks will be given for the amounts, less United States tax, on the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 31st inst., after 12 o'clock M.

F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1871.

JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

OFFICE OF LAWRENCE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

THE INTEREST COUPONS MATURING on the 1st day of January next on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroad Company will be paid in gold at the Office of LAWRENCE BROS. & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., on and after that date.

R. C. HURD, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

THE IMPORTERS' & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 31st inst.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 3d proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, has been this day declared, payable 29th inst. The transfer-books will close 24th inst., P. M., and open Jan. 3, A. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share on the capital stock of this bank, will be paid on, and after the 27th day of December, inst.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 31st of December, 1870. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to Jan. 2, 1871.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY interest coupons, maturing Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank on and after that date.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Financial Agents.

THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY interest coupons, maturing Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank on and after that date.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Financial Agents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN INTEREST IN a manufacturing business for sale, of an article that is a necessity, in universal use, and on which there is a large profit. The article is fully protected by patent and the originality of the machines specially invented for its construction. Apply at factory, No. 207 Centre-st., room No. 4, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A RELIABLE HOUSE TO TAKE the agency, and attend to advertising in New-York City, for a line of patent medicines; to a party that will invest a few thousand dollars a special inducement will be given. Address T. C. Y, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

AN INTEREST IN A MEDICAL Periodical wanted by a young physician, who is willing to devote all his time and attention to it. Address ANATOMIST, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

GLOVES.

We have received and are now offering the last of our

TWO-BUTTONED GRENOBLE KID GLOVES AT $1 PER PAIR.

We also continue the sale of the

MONOD PARIS KID GLOVE AT $1 75.

These Gloves were bought in London at the forced sale of a Paris house, and are well known there as one of the best Gloves made.

They are GUARANTEED EQUAL TO ALEXANDRE'S, or any other first-class make sold at $2 50.

We also solicit an inspection of our HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., and to our LINENS, TABLE and PIANO COVERS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS and DOMESTIC GOODS, in all of which our prices will be found exceedingly low.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.

Sugden & Bradbury

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.,

Will offer on and after MONDAY, the balance of their stock of

VELVETS, SILKS, SHAWLS, &c.,

Which have been purchased at peremptory auction sales, and are consequently much lower in price than they can be imported for under any circumstances.

LYONS SILK MANTILLA VELVETS.
BLACK SILKS AT $1 75 AND UP.
SUPERB GROS GRAIN AT $2,
WORTH $2 75.
COLORED SILKS, SATINS, &c.
BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS.

Also, a great specialty in ALL-WOOL ASTRAKHAN CLOTH CLOAKS, at $3 50, the material in which alone cost over $4 per yard to import.

ALSO,

READY-MADE SERGE SUITS,
AT $4 50 AND UP,

Together with a large assortment of VELVETEENS of superior color and finish.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ENGLISH COBURGS,
DOUBLE WIDTH, 25 CTS.
27-INCH WASH POPLINS,
25 TO 30 CTS.
WOOL DIAGONAL PLAIDS,
3-4 WIDE, 30 TO 37 1-2 CTS.
VERY SUPERIOR FRENCH AND ENGLISH POPLINS, 50 TO 75 CTS.
ALSO,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
SATIN DE CHENES,
SILK AND WOOL OTTOMAN CLOTHS, &c., &c.

The above are a few of the specialities in Dress Goods which we propose offering during the coming week. They have been greatly reduced in price in order to offer particular inducements during the holidays, and will be found by comparison the cheapest goods in the City.

AT JACKSON'S,

Broadway and Waverley-Place,

BARGAINS.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

BLACK DRESS MATERIALS,

REDUCED TO LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

ALSO, CLOAKINGS, WATER-PROOF CLOTHS, &c.

BLACK ALPACAS, 30c., worth 50c.

LUSTER CORDED POPLINS, 50c., worth 90c.

VIENNA CASHMERE CLOTH,

1¼ yards wide, $1 25, worth $1 75,
AND CHEAP AT THAT.

N. B.—Complete outfits for MOURNING, ready-made, always on hand.

Orders promptly executed.

BLACK VELVETEENS,

Silk Finish, from $1 to $2 50 per Yard, the Handsomest Goods in the Trade, at JACKSON'S,

Corner Waverley-place and Broadway.

GRAND EXPOSITION.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVING ORGANIZED FOR THE SALE OF POPULAR SILKS
AN ADDITIONAL DEPARTMENT,
IN THE CENTRE SECTION OF THE 4TH-AV. SIDE OF THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT,
WILL EXHIBIT, ON MONDAY, DEC. 19,
AN ELEGANT STOCK, (JUST IMPORTED,) PURCHASED IN LYONS AT PANIC PRICES, FOR CASH,
FORMING AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
THEIR FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, AND STRANGERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE, AS BOTH PRICES AND QUALITY WILL BE FOUND UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE, VIZ.:
NEW FANCY SILKS, CANNELE STRIPES, BOTH SIDES ALIKE, 75c. PER YARD; RECENTLY SOLD AT $1 50.
TWENTY CASES HEAVY LYONS BLACK DRESS SILKS, $1 50 AND $1 75 PER YARD.
300 PIECES PLAIN DRESS SILKS, LIGHT AND DARK COLORS, WITH A FULL LINE OF CLOTH SHADES, $1 50 AND $2 PER YARD.
RICH STRIPED AND TARTAN VELVETS, SUITABLE FOR MISSES' PARTY DRESSES. $1 50 AND $2 PER YARD.
300 PIECES RICH LYONS POPLINS, NEW COLORS, 75c. PER YARD; RECENTLY SOLD FOR $1 25.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN, ON MONDAY, DEC. 19,
TWO CASES, LONG AND SQUARE REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, COMPRISING
AN UNUSUAL VARIETY OF DESIGNS, COLORS, &c.
TWO CASES REAL BRUSSELS POINTE LACE SHAWLS, DRESSES, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TRIMMING LACES, &c.,
WHICH, HAVING BEEN PURCHASED IN EUROPE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
WILL BE SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST,
OFFERING AN EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENT TO PURCHASE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 19,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S VERY SUPERIOR UNDER-GARMENTS,
JUST RECEIVED,
PURCHASED IN EUROPE AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, DEC. 19,
ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN READY-MADE VELVET, SILK AND POPLIN SUITS AND DRESSES.
AND ALSO ON TUESDAY, DEC. 20,
WILL MAKE AN OPENING OF ELEGANT AND STYLISH HATS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY ARTICLES FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF THEIR CUSTOMERS IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE CITY,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 19,
IN THE SECTION NEXT TO THEIR NEW ADDITIONAL SILK DEPARTMENT,
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF SHAWLS, SEAL CLOTH SACKS, CLOAKS, READY-MADE DRESSES, SUITS, &c., &c.,
AT PRICES ABOUT ONE-HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION OR MANUFACTURE,
OFFERING AN EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENT FOR THE MILLION TO PURCHASE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

ROTUNDA SILK DEPARTMENT.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, DEC. 19,
A SUPERB COLLECTION OF COSTLY AND ELEGANT SILKS,
IN PLAIN, FANCY AND BLACK,
SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
COMMENCING AT $3 PER YARD,
TO THE RICHEST AND MOST COSTLY MANUFACTURED.
A VISIT OF INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Beautiful assortment of Bonnets, Round Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Head-dresses, Bridal Wreaths and Vails.
MME. NATALIE TILMAN & CO.,
No. 34 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
N. B.—Suits and ball dresses made to order.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, DEC. 19,
WILL OFFER
UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN SILKS.
100 PIECES OF HEAVY STRIPED SILKS
AT $1 PER YARD—VALUE, $1 75.
100 PIECES OF 24-INCH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS
AT $1 25 AND $1 37½.
A FULL LINE OF VERY HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS AT $2.
VERY RICH GOURD CROWN BLACK GROS GRAINS
AT $2 50, $2 75 AND $3.
A GREAT REDUCTION IN RICH FANCY SILKS.
THE LADIES OF THIS CITY AND VICINITY ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE, AS WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST-SELECTED STOCK OF SILKS TO BE FOUND IN THIS MARKET.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

1870. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. 1870.

ON MONDAY, DEC. 19,

WE WILL OFFER FIVE CASES OF THE BEST

AMERICAN DELAINES,

CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS,

AT 12½ CENTS PER YARD.

5,000 DRESSES OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH

PLAIN AND FANCY GOODS,

FROM 20 CENTS PER YARD UPWARD.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR PATRONS,

THESE GOODS WILL BE DISPLAYED

ON SEPARATE TABLES

IN THE CENTRE OF THE STORE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, DEC. 19,
WILL OFFER
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF REAL VALENCIENNES SETS,
AT $3 75, $4 50, $5 AND $10.
REAL POINT LACE SETS,
FROM $10 TO $14.
REAL VALENCIENNES HANDKERCHIEFS,
FROM $3 TO $25.
REAL POINT APPLIQUE SETS,
AT $4, $5 50 TO $30.
BLACK THREAD, BARBES, COIFFURES, &c.,
AT LESS THAN GOLD COST.
THE ABOVE GOODS ARE IN ELEGANT PARIS-MADE FANCY BOXES, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
REAL CHANTILLY SHAWLS, PURCHASED AT THE RECENT AUCTION SALES, AT $130, WORTH $175; AND $135, WORTH $200.
REAL POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, AT $100, WORTH $150; AND $225, WORTH $300.
LADIES' FANCY SILK SCARFS, NECK-TIES, BOWS, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS, IN NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
OFFER
ON MONDAY, DEC. 19,
GREAT BARGAINS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LADIES' WALKING SUITS AT ONE-HALF THE COST.
BLACK ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS AT $20 AND $25, WORTH $40 AND $50.
SEAL SKIN CLOAKS AT $60.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, WALKING COATS, DRESSES AND SUITS, AT LESS THAN COST.
INFANTS' TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED CLOAKS, EMBROIDERED FLANNEL SKIRTS AND MERINO SHAWLS.
SLIPS, ROBES, SKIRTS, HATS AND CAPS, &c.
INFANTS' TOILET BASKETS,
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING
AT THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES:

TUCKED SKIRTS	$1 00
NIGHT DRESSES	$2 and $2 50
CHEMISES	75 cts. and $1 25
DRAWERS	$1 00

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, DEC. 19,
WILL MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR ELEGANT STOCK OF FURS,
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
CHILDREN'S FUR SETS, $3, $4 AND $5.
LADIES' SETS, IN RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE, ALASKA SABLE AND MINK.
ALASKA TRIMMING BY THE YARD, $1 50 TO $3.
CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE.

NICHOLS, BURTNETT & CO.

ARE OFFERING BARGAINS IN

FINE FURS,

ASTRAKHAN SACKS, SEAL SACKS,
ERMINE, MINK AND SABLE,
BLACK MARTEN,
IN MUFFS, BOAS AND TRIMMING.

NO. 477 BROADWAY.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

A VERY LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT,

SELLING OFF AT VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

R. H. STAVELEY'S, NO. 870 BROADWAY,

EAST SIDE, NEAR 18TH-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE OFFERING
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF RICH, ELEGANT MEDIUM STYLE DRESS GOODS
AT AN ENORMOUS SACRIFICE IN PRICES, VIZ.:
ALL WOOL DIAGONAL AND SABLE SUITINGS, 54 TO 56 INCHES WIDE, AT $1 PER YARD; PACKAGE PRICE IN OCTOBER LAST, $2 50.
EMPRESS CLOTHS
AT 50c., RECENTLY SOLD FROM 75c. TO 85c. PER YARD.
HIGH-COLORED PLAID POPLINS AT 50c. PER YARD, PACKAGE PRICE, 75c.
PRINTS, DELAINES, &c., &c., CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH WOOL AND SILK AND WOOL FABRICS, IN ALL THE NEW AND POPULAR SHADES OF COLOR.
FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, STRANGERS AND THE RESIDENTS OF THE NEIGHBORING CITIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE THEM.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE ENABLED TO OFFER FOR THE PRESENT A FULL SUPPLY OF LADIES' & GENTS' EXTRA QUALITY KID GLOVES,
IN ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES OF COLORS.
AS THE QUALITY AND STYLE OF GLOVE WHICH THEY OFFER IS BECOMING EXTREMELY SCARCE, THEY RESPECTFULLY SUGGEST THE PROPRIETY OF THEIR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS PROMPTLY SUPPLYING THEIR WANTS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

APPROPRIATE

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MADE-UP SUITS, DRESSES AND UNDER-CLOTHING.

LYONS

Dress and Cloaking Velvets.

RICH SILKS, IN ENTIRELY NEW COLORS.

DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

Handkerchiefs & Gloves.

A large assortment of ELEGANT PARIS-MADE FANCY BOXES, holding a half-dozen Handkerchiefs each, hemmed ready for use, making an elegant present for the holidays.

Prices for Ladies—$2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3 and $3 25, including boxes.

Prices for Gentlemen's—$2 75, $3, $3 25, $3 50, $3 75, $4, $4 25, $5, and $6, including boxes.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, in half-dozen and dozens, also in Boxes, at low prices.

Laces and Embroideries.

A magnificent assortment of COLLARS, CUFFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, FLOUNCES, PARASOL COVERS, EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, &c., &c., which will be sold BELOW GOLD COST.

FANCY GOODS.

SCENT CASES, JEWEL STANDS, FRENCH JEWELRY, and FANCY ARTICLES, MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES,

AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S

BROADWAY, AND 20TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 19,
CLOAK VELVETS AT $5, $6, $7 PER YARD, UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
LYONS CLOAK VELVETS, OUR CELEBRATED CONFINED QUALITIES, $10, $12, $13 PER YARD.
VELVETEENS, PATENT SILK FINISH, ALL SHADES OF COLOR, FROM $1 PER YARD UPWARD.
PLUSHES IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
ALL THE NEW CLOTH SHADES OF COLORED MILLINERY AND TRIMMING VELVETS, FORMING AN EXTRAORDINARILY ATTRACTIVE STOCK.
PURCHASED IN EUROPE AT PANIC PRICES, FOR CASH.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HAIR! HAIR!

SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES AND CHIGNONS, equal to human hair, can be combed, brushed and dressed over.
HUMAN HAIR, cheapest in the country.
SWITCHES, one yard long, $8.
CURLS, $1 per set and upward.
Latest styles on hand. Ladies' own chignons dressed for 25 cents. Only depot, No. 353 Bowery, near 4th-st.
NOTICE.—Any one who counterfeits or infringes on my patent will be dealt with according to law.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

WILSON'S
OLD STAND.
GREAT VARIETY OF
NOVELTIES.
VERY CHEAP.
NO. 70 BOWERY.
MAGICIANS' BOXES, &c.

USEFUL

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,

NO. 737 BROADWAY, OPP. ASTOR-PLACE.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., Office, No. 11 Pine-st.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The desirable high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, situate on the southerly side of 23d-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 244, size 18.9x55x100, lot 100 feet; all modern improvements, sold subject to lease expiring Dec. 1, 1871, (rent $2,000,) or possession January, 1871, at option of purchaser. Terms easy. For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers.

N. B.—The above dwelling has a fine prospective value for store purposes, lying as it does near both the Grand Opera-house and Booth's Theatre, and between the Twenty-third-street Ferry and the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Neighborhood unexceptionable.

Also, at same time and place.

VARICK-PLACE, (SULLIVAN-STREET.)—East side between Bleecker and Houston sts.—The extra-size high-stoop brown-stone and brick dwelling, No. 3, size 25x75, lot 100 feet. Sold subject to lease of $2,400 per annum, expiring May, 1871; tiled hall, modern improvements, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 25, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,290 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EAST 61ST-ST., 4 S. H. S. B. S. H.	$27,500
East 47th-st., near 5th-av., 4 S. H. S.B. S.H.	76,000
East 61st-st., 3 S. H. S. B. S. H.	20,000
Lexington-av., near 59th-st., 3 S. H. S. B. S. H.	18,000
West 53d-st., near 5th-av., 4 S. H. S. B. S. H.	55,000
West 37th, bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4 S. H.S.B.S.H.	40,000
West 38th, bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4 S. H.S.B.S.H.	38,000
West 52d, bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4 S. H.S.B.S.H.	36,000
West 51st, 3 S. H. S. Bk. H., 25x50x100	17,000
West 37th, near 7th-av., 3 S. H. S. B. S.	15,500

Also a good choice of well-paying tenement property, at B. S. LEVY & CO.'S, No. 271 West 33th-st., near 8th-av.

LOWER END OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ADJOINING THE CITY.—Water-fronts on the Harlem River, in quantities to suit; lots on the Southern Boulevard, all the avenues and cross-streets near the Harlem River; bodies of land lying adjacent, in plots from five to seventy-five acres, for sale.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern complete dwelling, 22.6x55, lot 100 feet, between 5th and 6th avs., 9th-st.; price very low; terms easy; possession. Also a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.—ONE OF the most elegantly finished four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, will be sold, including mirrors, cornices and chandeliers, at a very reasonable price, if applied for soon. Full particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

A—16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20.10 by 60; lot 100 feet; price very low; also, a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A—NEAR BROADWAY, OVERLOOKING the Hudson, 57th-st.—Medium-sized modern brown-stone dwelling for sale reasonably. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling, 47th-st., near 5th-av.; all improvements; perfect order; 25x50x100 feet. Also, printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT IN Dutchess County for sale or exchange for City property. For full description inquire of BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$4,000 FOR A COTTAGE AND four lots; fine location; rich soil, fruit trees, &c.; terms easy to the right party willing to board a widower and three children at about $60 a month; if wanted, cow, poultry, vegetables, at valuation. Inquire of Mr. DAY, 55th-st., near 2d-av., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 344 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 40 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 226 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—A FEW COMMODIOUS FLATS OR complete suites of rooms, in an apartment building, on the French plan, under the permanent care of a janitor. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 19th-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, on second floor of first-class house, in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., will be rented to a single gentleman; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address with name, A. Z., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

SECOND-STORY ROOM AND BED-ROOM TO LET.—Southern exposure, two double beds, water-closet and bath adjoining; suitable for a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife; first-class table; only two boarders in house. No. 63 East 4th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AN UNUSUAL CHANCE.—A GENTLEman desiring superior accommodations, will find at No. 20 West 11th-st., near Broadway, two elegant rooms, furnished, without board, or single room; family private. References.

TO LET—TWO NICE ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only, in a warm house, convenient to Third and Fourth-avenue cars. Apply at No. 6 4th-av.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S, 279 4TH-AV., house adjoining Calvary Church, one suite of rooms to let, with or without private table; vacated in consequence of a family unexpectedly leaving the City.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished entire floor, en suite or singly, with board, private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av. References exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A private family, recently taken this house, have two communicating rooms on third floor, with or without board.

WEST 23D-ST., NO. 343.—A PLEASANT, sunny room, with board, for one person, at $10; also, a large room at $18, for two.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—SECOND AND third floors en suite or separately for families or gentlemen, with board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, near Madison Park; reference required. No. 127 East 24th-st.

NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST.—A HANDSOME second floor to let with board. Private table if desired. References exchanged.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH all modern comforts and conveniences. Apply to E. P. GARDINER, No. 7 West 25th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND AND third story to rent with board, at No. 25 East 9th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLING, President
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER Savings Institution,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
FORTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1871. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

(Established by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST at SIX per Cent on any sum from $5 to $1,000,000, payable or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year. A specialty made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward, so that funds may not be idle for months as in most banks, but may return an income promptly. Interest, free of all taxes, payable or compounded every thirty days, if desired. Gold deposits received and Gold interest allowed. Married Women and Children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposit can be sent by Express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Currency Deposits draw Interest in Currency.
Gold Deposits draw Interest In Gold.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1. GERMAN SPOKEN. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Sec'y.

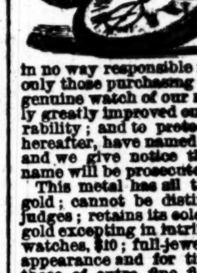
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 1 AND 3 THIRD-AV., NEW-YORK, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.
ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED.
INTEREST COMMENCES JAN. 1, on deposits made now.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.



$10. $15. $20. $25.

THE COLLINS WATCH FACTORY.

Our superior Oroide Watches having recently been imitated, and worthless watches sold in New-York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities, represented as our manufacture, we hereby caution the public against them, and give notice that we are in no way responsible for these bogus concerns, and only those purchasing directly from us can secure a genuine watch of our manufacture. We have recently greatly improved our Oroide in appearance and durability; and to protect the public from imposition hereafter, have named it the "COLLINS METAL;" and we give notice that any one making use of this name will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of gold; cannot be distinguished from it by the best judges; retains its color till worn out, and is equal to gold excepting in intrinsic value. Prices—Horizontal watches, $10; full-jeweled patent levers, $15, equal in appearance and for time to gold ones costing $150; those of extra fine finish, $20, equaling a $200 gold watch. Also, an extra heavy, superbly-finished and splendid watch at $25; this equals in appearance a $250 gold one. All our watches are in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes. Chains, $2 to $8. Also, jewelry of every kind, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

"The goods of C. E. Collins & Co. have invariably given satisfaction."—*New-York Times.*

"One of the $20 watches is worn in our office, and we have no hesitation in recommending them."—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States to be paid for on delivery.
C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st., (upstairs,) New-York.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERI-can and English watches, jewelry, silverware, cuckoo and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S old established jewelry-stores, 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

PROPOSALS.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

POST-OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., Jan. 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought-iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.

The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.

Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams as provided for in the schedules.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $25,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney of the district where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE—NO. 73 BOWERY, RUNNING through to Elizabeth-st., 200 feet deep; would be built upon for first-class tenants. Apply personally or by letter at 12 o'clock, to WM. F. NISBETT, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 35.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO RENT, suitable for lawyers, or other business persons of good standing, at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York. Apply at Room No. 10.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—WELL-built, full-size house, located between 17th and 34th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. All cash will be paid.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, Dec. 19 and 20,
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
LES BRIGANDS.

FIORELLA	CELINE MONTALAND
FRAGOLETTO	ELISE PERSINI

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
MLLE. AIMEE,
THE QUEEN OF COMIC OPERA,
will make her debut in her favorite role of
BOULOTTE,
in Offenbach's favorite Opera,
BARBE BLEUE,
which will be reproduced with new scenery, costumes, appointments, &c.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 1.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR

WILL CLOSE

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21.

Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Admission, 25 cents.

SUPPORT THE ORPHANS OF THE REPUBLIC!

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' FAIR,

AT SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY,
Junction Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st.

OPEN FROM NOON TO MIDNIGHT.

COME, AND BUY YOUR CHILDREN THEIR TOYS AT OUR FAIR.
PRICES FIXED AND MODERATE!
COME, AND BUY YOUR CANDIES AT OUR FAIR!
COME, AND BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT OUR FAIR!
COME, AND BRING YOUR FAMILY.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT
will be given
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1871.

Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies.
JAS. F. WENMANN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
J. JOSEPH WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be procured on application to
JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

THE FIRST ANNUAL SOCIAL AND musical reunion of the Veterans of the National Guard, will take place at the Seventh Regiment Armory, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1871. Members of the Association, the regiment, and their friends, can procure tickets as follows. Price $1, admitting a gentleman and ladies:
CYRUS H. LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.
HENRY EVERDELL, No. 104 Fulton-st.
LOUIS B. RODER, No. 128 Pearl-st.
GILBERT L. ARROWSMITH, No. 11 South-st.
WILLIAM D. BRIGGS, No. 158 Bowery.
CHARLES B. BOSTWICK, No. 171 Broadway.
CHARLES H. COVELL, No. 554 Broadway.
PETER J. BOGART, No. 615 Broadway.
E. C. CAHILL, No. 935 Broadway.
J. C. RUSHTON, corner 25th-st. and Broadway.
And at the Armory.

AN ORATION ON ROBERT BURNS will be delivered by Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., at Steinway Hall, 14th-st.
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., will preside.
Tickets 50 cents each. May be had at the principal hotels, book and music-stores, or of the officers and members of the Club.
The anniversary dinner will be given at the Metropolitan Hotel, on the succeeding evening, Jan. 25, 1871.

PROF. SEDGWICK WILL GIVE his fourth lecture in Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church, (Dr. DURYEA'S,) Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock. On this occasion scenery in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, big trees of Calaveras, and Yosemite Valley, will be displayed.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 29TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School-hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

$2.50 FOR TWENTY-FOUR WRIT-ing lessons; book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, languages, $5 each. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery. Twelve private rooms. Ladies taught book-keeping and correspondence.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES.—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $280 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, New-Jersey.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTEL-LECTUAL, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTE OF ELO-CUTION, PHYSICAL AND VOCAL CULTURE, No. 49 West 14th-st., under the direction of Prof. and Mrs. WALTER C. LYMAN.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y. Boarding-school for both sexes. Term begins Jan. 3. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNING-ton, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARD-ING SCHOOL, at Poughkeepsie, New York. Circulars sent.

THE MISSES BUCKNALLS' ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY A SITU-ation as companion to an invalid lady, or as governess to teach German and French. For further particulars address S. H., Box No. 918 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31.
P. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 153 Maiden-lane.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. E. EDWARDS	Dec. 22
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau)	Dec. 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE	Jan. 5

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken	Monday, Dec. 19.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips	Thursday, Dec. 29.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman	Saturday, Jan. 7.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips	Wednesday, Jan. 18.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BU-REAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMEDY,
COQUETTES.
EVERY EVENING
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE
AT 1½ P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
MONDAY, Dec. 19,
LONDON ASSURANCE, (Last time.)
TUESDAY, Dec. 20,
"MAN AND WIFE," (75th time.)
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 21, first production after long and costly preparation, of a unique and original local comedy in five acts, by a gentleman of this City, entitled
"SARATOGA."

To be presented with entirely new scenery, costumes; the characters by Miss Davenport, Miss Morant, Miss Dits, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Winter, Miss [illegible], Miss Claxton, Miss Ames, Miss Vollmer, Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible]ridge, Mr. De Vere, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Mathison, Mr. Whiting, (his first appearance,) [illegible] Burnett and Parkes, Mr. Browne, Mr. Bascomb, Mr. [illegible] others.

Box sheet now open.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

MISS KATE FIELD
LECTURES
TO-NIGHT
ON
CHARLES DICKENS.
TICKETS, INCLUDING RESERVED SEAT, $1.
LECTURE AT 8 O'CLOCK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: The undersigned, having seen or heard of your little son, who, at the age of six years, before he has learned to read, repeats with remarkable power and expression whole scenes from Shakespeare and pages from other classics, would be glad if you could arrange a series of entertainments at which the public can witness the remarkable powers of your gifted boy.

Yours, respectfully,

A. OAKEY HALL,	STE'RT L. WOODFORD,
JAMES W. GERARD,	JAMES H. HACKETT,
NATHANIEL SANDS,	CHARLES P. DALY,
LESTER WALLACK,	WILLIAM C. BRYANT,
RICH. GRANT WHITE,	WM. E. DODGE, JR.,
OLE BULL,	R. OGDEN DOREMUS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870, No. 40 East 14th-st.

GENTLEMEN: The kind appreciation of my little son manifested by your letter of the 5th inst., in which you express a wish that I would give the public an opportunity of witnessing his "wonderful powers," I cheerfully respond to by arranging for two "Shakespearean Recitations" on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., and FRIDAY, the 23d inst., at Chickering's New Music Hall, 14th-st., near Union-square. With many thanks for your kind attention,

I am, gentlemen,
Faithfully yours,
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

To A. OAKEY HALL, and others.

THE WONDERS OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

The grandest exhibitions and lectures ever brought before the public, EVERY EVENING, at the Somerville Art Gallery, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st., at 8 P. M. Expedition of Dr. Hayes and Mr. Bradford, the artist.

THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ SO-CIETY'S Beethoven Festival, at Liederkranz Hall, on SUNDAY, Dec. 18, 1870, at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission by way of introduction through members; tickets, $1 each.

EUTERPE.—SECOND CONCERT AT ASsociation Hall, 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, eminent artists assisting. T. P. WARREN, organist. Tickets $1, at the music-stores and at the door.

EUTERPE.—REHEARSAL ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 20, at Association Hall, eminent artists assisting. JOHN P. MORGAN, conductor.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Classes for beginners constantly forming.
Classes in "The Boston" and "Redowa."

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st.—Classes every day. Boston, and all dances taught in one quarter; six dances in six private lessons.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
via SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers

NEWPORT,	OLD COLONY,
Com. A. G. SIMMONS,	Com. B. M. SIMMONS,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction of fare daily—Saturdays excepted, from Pier No. 44, between Spring and Charlton sts., at 6 o'clock. Fare deck, 50c.; cabin, $1; with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. Fare Sundays as heretofore.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS washing and ironing at her house, or would go out the first part of the week; understands fluting and getting up linens and fineries in unsurpassed style. Call at or address No. 344 West 36th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECT-able person in a French family as lady's maid; can talk French and German. Address A. A., No. 1,116 3d-av., care of Mrs. Wanner.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUN-dress, the washing of a few gentlemen at her home; the best reference given. Call at No. 160 West 28th-st., one flight up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American woman to do plain family sewing and assist in chamber-work, cooking, or any light housework. Apply at No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPE-tent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 4 Union-square, next to East 14th-st.—Incorporated by special act of the Legislature to furnish families, hotels, merchants, &c., with reliable and honest help.

MALES.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY a Protestant man; has got first-class City reference; understands his business perfectly. Address WAITER, No. 823 Broadway, one week.

TO BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.—Wanted, employment by a middle-aged American man as night or day watchman, or surveyor, or any other employment where honesty and sobriety are required; undoubted testimonials. Address R. D. PRICE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a respectable single young man; understands his business in all its branches. Apply to J. A. A., No. 67 Nassau-st., seed-store.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GRADUATE in medicine, who has abundant recommendations; a secretary's position or a place requiring the compilation of statistics preferred. Address HIPPOCRATES, Box No. 144 *New-York Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

SATINET PRINTER WANTED—A first-class man. Apply at HARMONY PRINT-WORKS, No. 80 Greenwich-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

A SAD CASE.—PERMIT ME, THROUGH the columns of your paper, to present a case of suffering and destitution peculiarly sad. It is that of a lady, about sixty years of age, who, accustomed to wealth and the elegancies of life until within a few years, is, by a series of misfortunes, brought to utter destitution and want. Besides being a victim to that most dreadful disease, rheumatic gout, she has not walked a step for two years, having entirely lost the use of her lower limbs. The object of this is to solicit money to place her in some institution where she will have a permanent home. For particulars and references, address M. L. C., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO.
128TH TO 134TH TIME.
MR.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.
LAST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE but TWO, On SATURDAY, at 1½ O'CLOCK.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

In active preparation, Bulwer's celebrated play of RICHELIEU.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, AFTERWARD CLOWN, } GEO. L. FOX.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY AT 2.
The glorious new burlesque,
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD,
with entire new scenery, by the eminent artist,
RICHARD MARSTON, Esq.
Performance will commence with a laughable farce.
GRAND MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
First week of the beautiful Fairy Spectacle,
CINDERELLA; Or,
THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
New and costly Costumes and Appointments.
CHARACTERS SUSTAINED BY A TROUPE OF
SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.

Prince of Salerno	Mast. Freddie Runnells
Baron Pompolino	Mast. George Melville
Pedro	Mast. Bonnie Runnells
Cinderella	Miss Emma White

Huntsmen, Fairies, Attendants, &c., &c.

IN ADDITION TO THE SPECTACLE,
ACTS OF DARING HORSEMANSHIP,
GYMNASTIC EXERCISES,
ARTISTIC CORPS OF ATHLETES, &c.

MISS GLYN,

THE GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIENNE,
Will appear at
STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
in her
GRAND DRAMATIC RENDERING
of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8 precisely.
Tickets $1 each, which can be procured at Steinway Hall, Bullman's ticket agency, No. 114 Broadway, and at F. Blume's, No. 825 Broadway. Fifty cents extra will be charged for reserved seats on the night of the performance.

GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE,

BY THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, 1870.
Doors open at 7 o'clock....Concert to commence at 8.
Tickets $1, to be obtained at the General Conservatory Office, No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., and at the door.
Former pupils will receive complimentary tickets by applying at the office, as above.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF RIP VAN WINKLE.

LECTURES

PROF. DOREMUS' LECTURE, ASSO-ciation Hall, MONDAY EVENING.

MEETINGS.

TWELFTH AND NINETEENTH WARDS CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
HARLEM TO CITY HALL IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.
DOWN WITH THE TRACKS.
All citizens of Yorkville, Harlem and Westchester County, in favor of the immediate improvement of 4th-av. by sinking all the tracks below the surface, the construction of two more tracks from Harlem to City Hall for local travel, will meet at Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., near 3d-av., TUESDAY EVENING next, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock. JOHN FOLEY, President.
GEO. D. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Society of Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at 5 P. M., in the Chapel as above named, for the election of a Board of nine Trustees, and for any other business proper to be done at said meeting.
Attest: J. S. HOWELL, Sec. Board of Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

BY
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
At 2 o'clock P. M.,
TUESDAY, DEC. 20,
OF
IMPORTED ENGLISH, IRISH AND FRENCH FOWLS,
AND
AMERICAN BRED POULTRY OF ALL VARIETIES,
as well as
PIGEONS, PONIES, RABBITS,
and other pet animals.
To be sold without reserve.
This is an opportunity seldom offered for procuring choice specimens. To be seen at the
FAIR OF THE NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY,
where they are now on exhibition, No. 596 Broadway, just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, LATE HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, (Established 1847.)

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 21 and 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., large and elegant collection of valuable MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, comprising the combined galleries of Messrs. A. D'HUYVETTER, OF ANTWERP, and P. A. VOGET, OF AMSTERDAM, recently received and never before exhibited, forming in its entirety one of the most artistic, varied and pleasing collections of the Belgian, Flemish and French schools ever offered at auction in this City. Also a number of fine representative pictures by favorite and esteemed American artists, their latest and best productions.

The following distinguished artists are characteristically represented, viz.:

EUGENE VERBOOKHOEVEN,
by a highly-finished cabinet landscape, with cattle, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the finest ever imported.

DAVID COL,
by an interior with figures, painted in a bold, free manner, full of quaint humor and sentiment.

B. C. KOEK-KOEK,
by an exquisite landscape, remarkable for its minute detail and truthfulness. Also, the latest and choicest works of

J. Van Lerius, K. Robbe, T. Gerard,
L. Wintz, David de Notre, Van Schendel,
N. Diaz, C. Pecrus, E. Plassan,
Fauvelet, M.& H. De Beul, Kuwassoy, Sr.,
F. Willems, P. J. Toussaint, J. Portelje,
T. Carolus, H. Schlesinger, E. Bidan,
Scheifout, De Klerk, Carl Becker,
L. de Langue, A. Hulk, J. Vander Waarden,
F. Von Seben, W. Bilders, H. de Vos,
H. Schaeffels, Roffisen, L. Meyer,

and others of equal European distinction.
Will be on exhibition on and after Thursday, 15th inst., free, day and evening, until sale.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., auctioneers.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, SALE of a PRIVATE COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS.
ELEGANT BOOKS AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock, SALE of a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a splendid collection of ILLUSTRATED WORKS, a valuable and rare collection of pamphlets and books relating to the late President Lincoln; a scarce assortment of trials; also, many standard books, in fine bindings. Among the illustrated works may be mentioned:

Chamberlaine's Original Designs, folio, ½mo; Les Chasses et le Sport, colored plates, folio, ½mo; Costumes, 3 vols., 4to, calf; Florence Gallery, 4 vols., folio; British Gallery of Pictures; Herculaneum et Pompeii, 8 vols.; Kendall's War in Mexico, colored plates, folio; Roberts' Holy Land, 6 vols., folio; Boydell's Shakespeare, 9 vols., folio, mor.; Stafford Gallery; Chalcographie du Musee Imperiale Tableaux Graves des Ecole Italienne Flamande et Francaise, 48 vols., folio, ½ mor.; Ottley's Florentine School, folio; Claude Lorraine's Liber Veritatis, 3 vols., folio, ½ mor., &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7, 1870. }

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMER NEWBERNE.

The United States steamer NEWBERNE, with all her gear, rigging, spars, sails, boats, cabin furniture, and other appointments, will be offered for sale at public auction at the office of the Depot Quartermaster in San Francisco, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1871.

The NEWBERNE is a screw-propeller of 948 tons, O. M., of 250-horse power, 36-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke, 200 feet in length, was built of white oak, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1863, draws about 14 feet of water when loaded, and is thoroughly well found in every particular.

In April last she received a new boiler and donkey-pump with boiler attached, and was thoroughly overhauled.

Terms cash in gold coin of the United States; 20 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on the delivery of the vessel.

Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned, or at the office of Capt. WM. B. HUGHES, A. Q. M., San Francisco. C. G. SAWTELLE, Major and Quartermaster in charge of Depot.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. BAXTER and HENRY HENDERSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of a certain order of the United States District Court, dated Dec. 17, 1870, I will sell at public auction the personal property of the bankrupts above-named, seized by me under a warrant in bankruptcy as follows, viz.: On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at No. 18 Broad-st., New-York City, in the store (basement) lately occupied by said bankrupts, said property consisting of fine groceries, preserved fruits, &c., wines and liquors; also of bar, counter, shelves, partitions, and all the furniture and fixtures, &c., in said store.—Dated Dec. 17, 1870.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

THE JEWS IN AMERICA.

Their Rapid Growth and Present Number and Influence.

Sketch of Their History---Interesting Statistics---Their Temples---The Progress of Reform.

It is a wonder that in this age of reason and investigation so little is actually known of the present condition of the Jews in this country. We know, certainly, that in the great City of New-York there are Jews as well as all other religious denominations; that many of our prominent citizens belong to the ancient faith; that the Jewish Church is divided into the contending Reform and Orthodox schools; but beyond this very superficial knowledge and that obtained from an occasional article in our journals, we know nothing. Of the principles, doctrines and ideas held by the conflicting sects the general public know as little as of the religion of the Hindoos, the Chinese, or the people of the Sandwich Islands.

JEWS AMONG THE FIRST SETTLERS.

Apart, however, from the religious tendencies of our Jewish friends,—which certainly we have no intention to discuss,—much new and interesting matter can be given as to the history of the Jews in this country. How few persons know, for example, that the first settlement of Jews in America took place in New-Amsterdam, when it was under the Dutch Government, about the year 1650; that a regularly-organized congregation was in existence in 1706; that the first synagogue erected was in New-York in 1729; that Jews came over from England with Gen. OGLETHORPE, in 1733, and assisted in settling the City of Savannah, in the State of Georgia; that in 1750 a congregation was established in Charleston, S. C.; that in 1781 the first synagogue in Philadelphia was erected; that as late as 1827 the number of Jews in New-York was so small that but one synagogue was needed; that in 1844 there were but four congregations in the City, and not more than thirty in the entire country; that ten years later the number in New-York City had increased to twenty, and in the States to nearly 100; that at the present day there are about forty congregations in the City of New-York, and over 220 throughout the country.

JEWS IN NEW-YORK—THEIR POLITICAL INFLUENCE.

But if there are few persons who possess any knowledge of these statistical facts, still fewer are there who have any accurate conception of the Jewish population of New-York, or of the great political influence which Jews necessarily exercise in our midst. We presume that many will feel inclined to doubt the veracity of the statement we now make as the result of our investigations, that the Jewish population in this City must be something in the neighborhood of 75,000 souls.

THE JEWISH TEMPLES.

The finest, largest, and most costly of all the Jewish temples in this country, is certainly the Temple Emanu-El, on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-third-street. Erected at an expense of nearly three quarters of a million of dollars, on the most fashionable and commanding avenue in the City, it becomes a worthy monument of the wealth, social position, and religious activity of its members. The congregation itself ranks among the first in the world, and is of considerable importance in the history of Judaism in America, because it was the first to stand forward before the world, and proclaim the dominion of reason over blind and bigoted faith. It is not asserting too much when we claim for the Emanu-El congregation the honor of having given the impetus to Jewish reform and progress in this country. Through its untiring efforts, and through the many and heavy sacrifices made on behalf of Judaism, the great reform movement which now numbers under its banners thousands of Jews, was inaugurated, nourished and developed. In the erection and dedication of the Fifth-avenue Temple, it was not only the congregation that was triumphant; it was Judaism that triumphed. the Judaism of the heart, the Judaism which proclaims the spirit of religion as being of more importance than the letter.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONS.

During the first thirty and forty years of this century many Jews emigrated from Germany, and among these were several who enjoyed a certain amount of education, and possessed a clear perception of religious matters. But these being small in number, and with very limited means at their command, were unable to organize an independent association. In the year 1843, however, Dr. LUDWIG MERZBACHER, of Fürth, arrived in New-York, and preached occasionally to the three German congregations which were then in existence. But when it was proposed to engage him as the spiritual leader of these congregations, decided objections were raised, because many of his sermons savored strongly of reform. This was the incentive to those anxious for progress, and so, on the 19th November, 1843, fifteen gentlemen united together and founded a society for Divine worship. In the preface of the statutes which were then framed for the government of the society, the following resolution was expressed, which clearly sets forth the great object those gentlemen had in view:

"That we can undertake no work more acceptable in the eyes of God and more advantageous for the spiritual welfare of our coreligionists, of our children and of our children's children in this world and the next, than by striving to introduce an improved form of divine service, and thus to influence the religious and moral cultivation of the members of the Hebrew persuasion."

Notwithstanding the immense difficulties which these gentlemen had to encounter, they zealously continued their exertions for a year and a half, until, on April 6, 1845, their number having been increased to thirty-three, a general meeting was held, at which the Emanu-El congregation was regularly organized under that name—Emanu-El meaning "God is with us." Dr. MERZBACHER was then engaged as the rabbi and lecturer, and Rev. G. M. COHN as reader, each with a salary of $200 per annum, and Mr. W. RENAU was engaged as secretary and sexton, with an annual salary of $150, while a room in a private dwelling-house, at the corner of Grand and Clinton streets, was hired and fitted up for a synagogue, the front seats being set apart for the men, and the back seats for the women. Such was the commencement of a congregation that now numbers 400 members, possesses the grandest church in America, maintains two preachers at the annual salary of $6,000 each, besides supporting liberally the reader, clerk, organist, choir, sexton and other officials, and incurs an expenditure for congregational and charitable purposes to the amount of $50,000 per annum.

EARLY MOVEMENTS.

As soon as the congregation was organized, a Committee was appointed to consult with the rabbi upon the reforms necessary to be introduced in the public services. A gratuitous choir was also formed, and proper arrangements made for the keeping of a regular register of marriages and deaths. An elementary school was then opened in the room used for divine service, but owing to the unsuitability of the location it did not succeed. During the following two years the congregation had to struggle against many hardships, and to encounter the jealousy and coolness with which the older congregations regarded its development. Its perseverance was, however, rewarded. On Oct. 19, 1847, it was enabled to purchase a church on Chrystie-street, between Walker and Hester streets, for the sum of $12,000, and this having been altered so as to form a temple was, in April, 1848, on the Sabbath before the Feast of Passover, solemnly dedicated. The second period in the history of the congregation then commenced. With the possession of the new place of worship the desire for additional improvements manifested itself. An organ was bought to accompany the choir, the triennial cycle of the reading of the law, memorial service of departed souls on the Day of Atonement, and the annual confirmation of boys and girls, were gradually introduced, while many old-fashioned and useless ceremonies were abolished, such as reading a portion of the Law (Pentateuch) by a so-called "Bar-Mitzva" boy, the announcement of money-offerings made by persons called up to the Law, and, eventually, the calling up itself, which consisted of the reader calling seven persons by name to leave their seats and stand beside him during that particular portion of the service. On Oct. 18, 1848, the elementary school was again organized, and by dint of great energy was maintained until 1854, when, for many reasons, the undertaking was abandoned, but in its place a religious school was instituted, which is still in existence, and which is now in a very flourishing condition, numbering about 500 pupils. Among the most important incidents in this, the second period of the congregation's history, was the purchase of a large lot of land of about twenty-one acres, in the vicinity of East New-York, and its consecration as a burial-ground. As was never before the case with Jewish cemeteries, this was designed and laid out systematically, with fine roads, well-ordered pathways, and beautiful alleys, and was stocked with plants and flowers, so as to make the place look as beautiful as possible. Since then twenty more acres have been added, and "Salem Fields Cemetery" is to-day one of the handsomest in the country. In the year 1852 the congregation made another happy acquisition in securing the services of the present reader, Rev. A. RUBIN, whose beautiful baritone voice, rich in pathos, has done much toward establishing the celebrity of the congregation. After this the number of members became so augmented that the temple in Chrystie-street was sold to the Beth-Israel congregation for $17,000, and a large, roomy church on East Twelfth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, was bought for $30,000, converted into a temple, and dedicated on the Feast of Passover, March 31, 1854. This was the commencement of the third era. With the opening of the new temple, the ladies' gallery was abolished, and family pews were introduced—an arrangement which has since been imitated by many congregations.

THE RITUAL.

And now came the all-important question of the Ritual. For a long while the congregation had been aware that many portions of the old Prayer-book did not convey the idea of prayer at all, but in reality served only to create disturbance, and to weary the mind, thus lessening the devotional feeling; that there were also several portions expressing thoughts, desires and wishes which contradicted the dictates of reason and intelligence. To remedy this, these portions were omitted, but as this custom was found to be very inconvenient, a committee was appointed on Jan. 1, 1854, to consider upon the revision of the Prayer-book, in conjunction with Dr. MERZBACHER, who was empowered to make the necessary alterations. This, the doctor successfully accomplished, and the Temple Emanu-El service was soon after published, divine worship being performed for the first time, according to the new form, on Passover, March 6, 1855. In June of the same year, the use of the "Jaleth" (scarf) was abolished, and in September the observance of the second days of the Festivals shared the same fate. Thus the congregation continued to progress and prosper until the 21st October, 1856—the last day of the Feast of Tabernacles—when a sad catastrophe occurred. Rev. Dr. MERZBACHER, the beloved pastor, on his return home from the temple, having preached as usual, was suddenly seized with an attack of congestion of the lungs, and before he had power to reach his house, fell, never to speak again. This loss plunged the congregation into the deepest sorrow, and for a time it seemed as though a heavy calamity had befallen the sacred edifice. To this day the memory of the good, pious and talented Rabbi, who had done so much for his people, and for the work of reform, is revered and cherished by all who knew him, and an elegant and costly monument now stands over his grave as a small token of the respect and love entertained for him by those who formed his flock during his life-time. As soon as a proper period of mourning had been observed, the election of another spiritual leader was held. The choice fell upon Rev. Dr. SAMUEL ADLER, of Worms, Circuit Rabbi of Alzi, who arrived in this City and was installed into office on the Sabbath before Passover, 1857. The doctor is still the rabbi of the temple, and from his private worth, added to his great learning and ability, has won the respect and esteem of all his coreligionists.

CONTINUATION OF THE WORK OF PROGRESS.

The work of progress was then continued. Religious books were compiled by Dr. ADLER and published for the use of the Sunday-school, while a revised edition of the Ritual was also prepared by this Rabbi to the entire satisfaction of the congregation. The desire for English lectures was then keenly felt, but as it was impossible to procure the services of a regular Minister, an invitation was extended to the well-known and talented English lecturer, RAPHAEL J. DE CORDOVA, to deliver lectures upon moral and sacred subjects. Mr. DE CORDOVA responded to the call of the congregation, and served from February, 1858, until May, 1864. Instructive and interesting as his lectures were, however, and much as he was liked, a clergyman was needed, so when Mr. DE CORDOVA discontinued, active measures were taken in this direction. It was not, however, until May, 1868, that Rev. JAMES K. GUTHEIM, of New-Orleans, the present lecturer, was elected. In the meanwhile a law was passed, abolishing the wearing of the hat during service, and thus another useless form passed away forever. Then came the great event of the new temple. The beautiful site on Fifth-avenue having been procured, Messrs. MARTIN DITTMAN, MOSES SCHLOSS, ISAAC BERNHEIMER and SAMUEL SCHIFFER were appointed a Building Committee; and to their indefatigable exertions, aided by the energetic and able President, Mr. LEWIS MAY, and the Board of Trustees, must be attributed the great success of the building. The ground was broken in the Fall of 1865, the corner-stone laid in October, 1866, and the temple dedicated on Sept. 11, 1868. The architects of this elegant church are Messrs. LEOPOLD EIDLITZ and HENRY FERNBACH, and they may well be proud of their work. The Board of Trustees at the time of the consecration and at the present day consists of the following gentlemen: LEWIS MAY, President; Lazarus Rosenfeld, Vice-President; William Sulzbacher, Treasurer; A. Limburger, Honorary Secretary; Jacob Stettheimer, Seligman Adler, James Seligman, Myer Stern and Jacob Goldsmith. The congregation has now entered upon its fourth era. That it may continue to progress and prosper, and accomplish much good in the Jewish fold, is, we feel sure, the earnest wish of all true lovers of humanity, of what creed or sect soever they may be.

KENO ALL-PREVALENT.

Revival of the Game in the Metropolis—Cries of "Where Are the Police?"

The game of keno, once very popular in this City, and which was suppressed by the Police about three years ago, has again been revived in a number of rooms and halls set aside for the purpose in particular parts of the City. The "sporting" fraternity have for some time past been complaining of dull times, which they ascribe to a lack of money in the community, and other causes. But the chief cause of a decline in the profits of the little game of faro, has been brought about by an extended knowledge of the "peculiar ways" of the "tiger" among the people, and a consequent reluctance upon their part to be made his victims. A marked avoidance of the dens of the animal, makes fewer exhibitions in the Press of the "gaping wounds" of individuals, who lured into his toils, only escape after being severely scratched. Dullness in the faro banks has made the business of the procurer for them a rather unprofitable one. Happily for them the resuscitation of the game of keno affords an opportunity for these brokers to pick up customers, and thus earn about twenty-five per cent., and sometimes more, of the money gained.

The game of keno was started in New-York about twenty years ago, by a noted gambler. It did not, however, gain any decided foothold until started again about five years ago by a prominent liquor-dealer on Broadway. The pecuniary success and profits to the house attendant upon the game at his establishment, and the small capital required to set it in operation, induced many—whose motto is to "get money, honestly if you can, but get money"—to imitate his example, and in a short time a large number of these games were successfully running. Through the interference of the Police, however, they were broken up, after a comparatively brief season. At present it is a difficult matter to arrive at the number of games in the City, but they are very numerous, and are becoming as plentiful as faro banks. In one quarter of the City, lying in Broadway, from Broome-street to Thirteenth-street, and in Houston and Bleecker streets, in the neighborhood of Broadway, and in Mercer-street, there are as many as fifteen games in full blast. But little attempt is made to conceal the whereabouts of these places, but, on the contrary, some of them are boldly advertised by means of hand-bills ingeniously worded, but of unmistakable significance. These are given to pedestrians on the street-corners, and notices are also printed on cards hung up in drinking-saloons, where the proprietors will admit of it. At the hotels, in the large bar-rooms, and even on the streets, the unwary, and sometimes those who keep their eyes open, are approached by individuals, who employ all the arts and devices employed by the faro-bank "ropers." The largest game in the City, situated in the quarter especially referred to, was visited last evening by the TIMES reporter, who found about fifty persons sitting at round tables, fully engaged in the game. The assemblage was composed of well-dressed persons, principally young men, very quiet and seemingly very intent upon the pursuit of the hour. The cost of a "peg" or entrée into the game was twenty-five cents, and the cry of "Keno" heard every few minutes brought to the individual making the announcement the "pot," which consisted of the sum total of quarters paid in to the cashier's box by the players. The winner of the "pot" is required to pay ten per cent. of his winnings to the keeper of the game.

In the smaller houses and in the large ones late at night, the entrance fee of the game is increased by players from twenty-five cents and upwards to $25, when it becomes, of course, of a most exciting character, and sums as large are lost and won as in heavy games of faro.

It is said that Superintendent KELSO is preparing for a raid upon these places, such as will "make Rome howl." His Captains are either asleep or else on friendly terms with the proprietors of these vile dens. In either case, we shall soon see the keno game greatly disturbed.

KITCHEN REFUSE.

The Refuse Matter from the Hotel Tables of the City—What Becomes of It, and How its Purchasers Thrive—Men Growing Rich from Gathering Crumbs.

The question, "What becomes of the refuse of our hotel kitchens and tables?" might be answered in columns of interesting matter, but as space is limited, the writer will recite his story in few words. For those whose curiosity has been aroused as to the quantity, value and fate of the "crumbs," so to speak, that fall from the tables of the rich, this article is specially intended. Let's see what may be said of it.

At the St. Nicholas Hotel, the meat-kitchen and dining-rooms are upstairs, and the garbage is lowered by means of a dumb-waiter to the street in large tubs. The united strength of two men is required to carry these vessels to a yard on the opposite side of the street, where they are dumped into wooden bins prepared to receive their contents. Up to within a short time ago the men engaged in carrying the tubs were beset by a crowd of ragged women and boys, numbering sometimes nearly half a hundred, who followed them from one sidewalk to the other, hanging on to the tubs, and diving their hands into them to gather the floating scraps. When a piece of pie or fowl, or something that was considered especially good, was seized, it was instantly devoured by the hungry ones, who then ran to get more. From the personal investigations of men employed in the hotel it was found that whole families were mainly supported during the Winter months from the contents of these swill tubs. The greater number of the women and children who were in the daily habit of filling their stomachs and baskets from the swill of the St. Nicholas were residents of Mott and Mulberry streets. Many of these people were aided also by scraps given them by the hotel proprietors, two barrels of broken bread being kept in the store-room for distribution among them. This is a literal instance of the poor living off the "crumbs from the rich man's table," and should cause many who complain of the clean and healthy food that falls to their lot to be better satisfied with their portion.

So great a nuisance did the raids upon the swill by these poor people become to the proprietors of the hotel, in the retarding of the men employed to take care of it, and in complaints from the "swill man" of heavy losses in the quantity abstracted, that it was found necessary to put on a third man to accompany the others and to keep the crowd away with a stick. The humanity of the men so employed, however, rendered them unfit for the service, and finally the aid of the Police was invoked, when the daily spectacle was prevented.

The men who contract for the swill and other refuse of hotels and restaurants make a handsome thing. The meat and grease is boiled down for soap-fat, and there are sly whispers that some of it is rendered and sold for lard. The bread is picked out, fed to horses and cattle, and the green stuff and refuse is fed to the hogs. The excitement about "swill milk," some years ago, exposed the practice of feeding cows with the same vile stuff, which practice is still adhered to in a considerable degree. The bones are sent to the bone-boilers, who prepare them for the manufacture of a number of articles—such as knife and tooth-brush handles, tooth-picks, buttons, &c. Bones not suitable for these uses are ground up for yeast powder, and for bone-dust, a fertilizer.

Thousands of dollars are made weekly in the swill business. All of the men who hold contracts make money, and some of them grow rich, although they are often known in the hotel books only as the "swill men." Mr. JOHN CLANCY holds the contract for disposing of the refuse of one of the Broadway hotels, and pays $1,000 per year for the privilege, besides being bound to remove the ashes and rubbish, which is in a great part worthless to him and a source of expense. He is reputed to be quite wealthy.

An individual who is only known at the Park Hotel as the "swill man" pays $300 per year in quarterly payments of $75 for the swill of that hotel, which is also accompanied with ashes, shells and other refuse. These two establishments are given as fair examples of places of the same size. Other hotels, as well as restaurants, are paid according to the amount of their swill, or the sharp bargains of the landlords. The swill-men live back of Jersey City, Hoboken, Williamsburg and Brooklyn, and the small dealers in shanties on the upper part of this island. The business places of the first mentioned are in out-of-the-way places, and are generally guarded by fierce dogs, who make a peep into the workings on the premises a rather hazardous operation. We are satisfied, however, that the most that is interesting has been given to the reader, and will leave the garbage or "swill-men" in imagination reveling in all the luxury that can be bought by wealth obtained in taking care of the leavings of other people.

CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS.

The Latest Arrests for Picking Pockets, Swindling, Larceny, &c.—Cases Before Police Justices and Commissioners.

MICHAEL MCGUIRE, of No. 274 Mott-street, was arraigned yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, for embezzling $40, as alleged. A ball was given a few nights ago, at Constitution Hall, in Third-avenue, for the benefit of a Mrs. MARY MAGHRAN, of Twenty-second-street, and the accused refused to pay over to her the proceeds. He was found concealed under the stairs of the beneficiary's house, and while in court insisted that the complainant, PATRICK MCEVOY, of No. 544 West Forty-fourth-street, and other trustees, had deliberately robbed him of the money. The prisoner was held for trial in default of bail.

CYRUS W. FOSS, a broker, was held for trial, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, on a charge of false pretenses. The accused is charged with having defrauded SOLOMAN ROSENBERG, of No. 22½ Catharine-street, of $22 50 by means of representing himself as the agent of the First National Insurance Company, of Passaic, N. J.

GEORGE AUSTIN, a guest at the Revere House, entered the jewelry-store of HENRY SOLOMAN, at No. 100 Nassau-street, yesterday, under pretense of wishing to purchase goods. He subsequently ran off with a diamond ring, valued at $550, which was lying on the counter. He was arrested by Officer MAUDE. Justice HOGAN held him for trial.

PATRICK MALONEY, a young ruffian, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday, at the Tombs, for having robbed JAMES HOSKING, of No. 143 Washington-street, of a watch valued at $150. He accosted the complainant in his own store with an inquiry for some unknown person, after which he picked his vest pocket of the watch. The accused was held for trial in default of $2,500 bail.

PATRICK SHANNON, a peddler, stopped FRANCIS QUINN in the street yesterday, under pretence of asking information, and during the conversation picked his pocket of $45. He was arrested, and Justice HOGAN held him for trial, the complainant being sent to the House of Detention.

EDGAR OGDEN, who is charged with dealing extensively in washed revenue stamps, in Wall-street, waived an examination, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, and was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

JOHN WILLIAMS was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, on a charge of passing a counterfeit $20 bill on FRANK OTTO, of No. 107 Elizabeth-street.

GASPAR SILVER was held for examination, in default of $1,000 bail, before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on a charge of dealing in unstamped cigars. Before the same Commissioner, JOHN MOSER was charged with an attempted fraud. The prisoner became bondsman for a friend who was indicted for illicit distillation, and for the purpose of avoiding his recognizance, disposed of his property to his wife. He was sent to Ludlow-street Jail in default of bail.

PETER CONNOLLY alias Conners, of No. 233 East Twenty-second-street, was committed for trial at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, for biting off the finger of LEWIS DEBEST, of No. 109 West Fortieth-street, while on a spree on Friday evening.

GEO. VAN VOORST was committed yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice BIXBY, on complaint of JAS. HATCH, of No. 146 West Fifteenth-street, being charged with keeping a gambling-house at No. 12 Laurens-street.

The examination of THOMAS WARD and DAVID LEECH, charged with the murder of "Austrian" JACK, a sailor on board of the bark *Ellen O. Feeney*, in the harbor of Montevideo, in August last, was adjourned by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, in consequence of the non-attendance of the prisoner's counsel.

OTTO LUDWIG, WM. SEITZ and SALADE REIBNEITZ, emigrants living at Ward's Island, were committed at the Harlem Police Court, before Justice MCQUADE, yesterday, on the complaint of Deputy Warden KEEHFEL, for insubordination and endeavoring to incite the emigrants to abandon their work.

PATRICK HEALY was held, at the same Court, for threatening to throw CATHERINE H. MURPHY overboard from a hay barge at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, North River.

Fine Exhibition of Poultry.

The annual exhibition of the State Poultry Society, which is now progressing at No. 594 Broadway under very encouraging auspices, includes a great variety of feathered animals. The exhibition is similar to the well-known English poultry exhibitions.

The Asiatic poultry stands first in favor at the exhibition as mothers, layers and as meat-producers. Next come the English varieties and those of Central Europe, none of which are much valued as mothers or meat-producers, though some families are large layers. The Asiatic fowls, as dark Brahmas, sell in trios at $30@$50@$200@$250. Light Bramahs at $30@$50@$75@$100. Buff and Partridge Cochin Chinas at $40@$75@$150@$100. White Cochin Chinas at $15@$30. Both varieties of Dorkings at $15@$25. [illegible] A trio of duck-wing [illegible] Toulouse Geese sell at $50@$75. [illegible] Geese at $45@$70. Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks at $15@$25. Turkeys at [illegible]@$50, and the crested variety has sold as high as $1,000 for one cock bird. The French poultry, such as Houdans, Creve Cours and La Fleche, sell from $15@$25 for trios; Black Spanish, $15@$20. All the different kinds of crested poultry, such as Sultans, white and black Poles, Speckled Hamburgs, White Leghorns, Silk fowls, and French sell in trios from $10@$15. Among the most prominent contributors to the show is G. H. WARNER, who is competing for thirty-four premiums, together with PHILANDER WILLIAMS, of Taunton, Mass., who has seventeen entries in the exhibition. R. W. CAMERON, of Staten Island, has contributed a choice variety of dark Brahmas, silver-gray Dorkings and silver-spangled Hamburgs. [illegible], of Philadelphia, has on exhibition several fine buff Cochin Chinas.

The show has been quite largely attended [illegible]. Among the visitors were Gov. Hoffman and Mayor Hall, and Messrs. H. B. Claflin, A. T. Stewart, A. Belmont, H. W. Beecher, M. H. Grinnell, and Collector Murphy.

DOMINICK MOROGH'S DEFENSE.

The Appeal for a Divorce by an Actress—Reply of the Husband to the Wife's Charges.

It will be remembered that an action was recently brought by Mr. EDWIN JAMES, in behalf of Mrs. JOSEPHINE MOROGH, against DOMINICK MOROGH, a well-known comedian, charging him with cruel and inhuman treatment, and praying for a separation from bed and board; that within a few days thereafter an application was made and an order was obtained by Mr. JAMES directing the defendant to show cause, before Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, why he should not be ordered to pay alimony and counsel fees during the pendency of the action.

Mr. MOROGH, through Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, his counsel, served an answer denying all the charges preferred by his wife, and mentioning that the troubles between them had arisen in consequence of the interference of other parties. The day following the service of the answer, Mr. EDWIN JAMES, on his own affidavit and the petition of the plaintiff, obtained a writ of *ne exeat* from Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, upon which writ the defendant was arrested and subsequently discharged, upon Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON, of the Lydia Thompson Troupe, and Mr. WOOD, of Wood's Theatre, becoming bail. Yesterday morning the matter came up before Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, on the motion to compel the defendant to pay alimony, &c., Mr. EDWIN JAMES appearing for the motion, and Mr. J. D. TOWNSEND opposing. Mr. JAMES in opening the case, spoke of it as one of extreme hardship and one which called for immediate assistance from the Court, and stated that he would be able to show such a case, that the Court would not hesitate in granting the application. Mr. JAMES then proceeded to read the affidavit upon which his order was originally obtained, and which has already been published. Mr. TOWNSEND then opened the case for the defendant, and after a few preliminary remarks read the affidavits of the defendant, JAMES SCHONBERG, ALEX. HENDERSON, and others.

MOROGH made oath that his intense desire is to avoid all unkindness toward the plaintiff; that his feelings ever have been such as a husband should exercise toward a wife; that his desire was to protect her from the evil influences by which she was surrounded, and also to vindicate himself from the effect of the aspersions which have been heaped upon him. The marriage between himself and wife took place in 1856, and after seven years' experience of each other's dispositions and affections, they were remarried, at the instance of the plaintiff and her friends, in the year 1863; that, until a recent date, everything went happily in their married life, and had fewer misunderstandings than usually fall to the lot of married people; that during the sojourn of the defendant and plaintiff in London, for six years, fortune proved to be against the plaintiff, not on account of her lack of talent, but from the misdirection and misapplication of it. Upon this account, and no other, the defendant proposed to the plaintiff that she should accept an engagement at the Grand Opera-house, in this City, which he had been able to effect for her. In accordance with this engagement, plaintiff left England for America in March, 1869, with a fine outfit. In consequence of the manager of the theatre having failed to fulfill his agreement in regard to her, she was compelled to institute legal proceedings against the husband; $600 were immediately remitted to plaintiff, as soon as the facts were all known. The defendant, finding it impossible to induce plaintiff to return to England, wrote to Mr. TAYLEURE, the manager of the Grand Opera-house in the City of New-York. In reply to this TAYLEURE, defendant, says, wrote a note threatening him with personal chastisement should he ever come to America. That during the fourteen years in which he had been married to plaintiff no domestic difficulty has occurred between the two. That every possible latitude has always been allowed in regard to dress and acquaintance which were consistent with her welfare and respectability. When the defendant bade plaintiff good-bye in England the latter parted from him with the utmost good feeling. When he arrived in this City, June 29, 1869, he sought his wife and found her boarding in a house in West Twenty-second-street. The affidavit then proceeds to state that there was much coolness between the husband and wife when they met, and the husband assigns as a reason that other friends had secured her affections; that about two weeks after his arrival in this country he and the plaintiff commenced an engagement at Niblo's in a piece called "Arrah na Pogue," which engagement lasted about five weeks; that during this engagement he was constantly annoyed and perplexed by the coldness and irritability manifested by the plaintiff toward him, and the utter indifference to his wishes upon all occasions.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON'S affidavit was to the effect that he was manager and half-owner of "The Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe;" that he knew the parties were married in 1856 in Australia; that he knew them in that country and also in this well and intimately, and never knew of the slightest domestic difficulty. He considered them a happy couple.

The case having been argued by Mr. JAMES for the plaintiff, and Mr. TOWNSEND for the defendant, the papers were submitted, and the decision of the Court reserved.

The Republican General Committee—Nomination of Officers.

The Union Republican General Committee met last night at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Fifth-avenue. The meeting was called to order by Ex-Commissioner JAMES GALWAY, after which SOLIS D. RITTERBAND was called to the chair, and GEORGE T. COACHMON appointed Secretary. Mr. RITTERBAND said that the meeting had been called for the purpose of concentration, and to consult and decide before the hour of action arrived. On motion of BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, the following committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, to be elected on the 5th of January: Messrs. D. D. Conover, T. E. Stewart, James Galway, Rufus F. Andrews and Benjamin F. Manierre. The Committee subsequently reported the following nominations: President, Horace Greeley; First Vice-President, Sinclair Tousey; Second Vice-President, Enoch S. Fancher; Recording Secretary, George F. Coachmon; Corresponding Secretary, Andrew W. Leggat; Treasurer, Ira O. Miller; Sergeant-at-Arms, Joseph Swinton. The report was unanimously adopted. Messrs. Van Cleft, Ira O. Miller, J. A. Foster, D. D. Conover, A. W. Leggat, Isaac J. Oliver and John M. Costa, were appointed a committee to revise the by-laws, and report the proposed amendments at the January meeting. On motion of HENRY SMITH, it was resolved to have the proposed amendments printed in slips and to have them sent to the delegates.

The meeting then adjourned.

Funeral of Robert L. Maitland.

The funeral of the late ROBERT L. MAITLAND was solemnized, yesterday morning, at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twelfth-street. Rev. Dr. HALL delivered a short address, in which he paid an eloquent tribute to the virtues of Mr. MAITLAND. Rev. Dr. SAMUEL D. ALEXANDER then offered prayer, and concluded the services with a brief address. The church was well filled with the relatives and friends of the family, among whom were many prominent persons. The following-named gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Royal Phelps, Jacob D. Vermilye, Thomas A. Cummins, Robert Gordon, Henry M. Alexander, Benjamin B. Sherman, John Auchincloss, Thos. W. Smith, Robert L. Stuart and George Lewis.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Stage and truck drivers along Broadway complain that for the past two days, that thoroughfare has been more dangerous to horseflesh than the frostiest day in Winter could be. The Police also say that they have never seen so many horses maimed and injured on the street as there have been during yesterday and Friday. The granite pavement has become quite smooth and slippery, and needs a layer of wet sand or something else to give the horses a footing. One can hardly walk a block without encountering a horse down.

A number of deputy marshals and supervisors, appointed at the recent election, organized a meeting in the hall of the United States Court Building, yesterday, and selected a committee to wait upon the Mayor in regard to obtaining pay for their services. Another committee was appointed to frame a constitution and by-laws for the permanent organization of a body to be known as the "Freedom Defenders," with power to convene a mass-meeting at any early date.

The Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., Club are making ample preparations for a grand ball, which is to take place on the evening of St. Valentine's Day, at Irving Hall. Judge EDWARD J. SHANDLEY is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and is assisted by Hon. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Senator CREAMER, Col. J. R. FELLOWS, JUDSON JARVIS, Esq., and others.

NOAH JONES, a colored man, of No. 138 West Thirtieth-street, had a quarrel with another colored man named GEORGE OUTTLER, of No. 145 West Thirty-second-street, last evening, during which the latter seized a club and severely wounded his opponent on the head.

J. B. WEIR, a merchant, of No. 32 Cedar-street, was held by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, to answer a charge of not making correct revenue returns to Assistant Assessor W. F. SIMMS. It was alleged that he had neglected to make any returns on sales amounting in the aggregate to about $1,000,000.

Col. BACHELDER passed through this City yesterday, en route for Gettysburg, where he will meet the Government engineers and point out to them the positions of the various earth-works at the time of the great battle at that place.

FRANCIS MANTAUERS, a Spaniard, of No. 22 Mulberry-street, sustained severe injuries last evening, by falling off a car at the Hudson River Railroad Depot in Thirtieth-street.

THOMAS FARRELL, aged seventeen months, was burned to death at No. 612 Second-avenue, yesterday afternoon, while playing with a lighted stick.

The wholesale variety-store of BUCKLEY, MURFEY & CECIL, at No. 377 Broadway, was damaged by fire, last evening, to the extent of $100.

The Trustees of Cooper Union have secured the services of Prof. KARL MULLER as teacher of the class in modeling in clay.

JOHN HENNESSY, the porter who fell through a hatchway at No. 72 Duane-street, died yesterday at the Park Hospital.

The thermometer stood as follows yesterday: 6 A. M., 28°; 12 M., 42°; 6 P. M., 34°.

BROOKLYN.

OWEN HAND, whose sentence for the murder of a fellow workman was commuted to perpetual imprisonment by Gov. HOFFMAN, on Friday, was visited at Kings County Jail, yesterday, by his wife and family and Judge MOORE, together with his spiritual advisers and counsel, who warmly congratulated him on his escape from execution. The prisoner cried on first learning of Gov. HOFFMAN'S action. It was a sudden and joyful surprise to him, as he had been receiving religious consolation for several days past, in anticipation of suffering the death penalty. He expressed a high opinion of Gov. HOFFMAN. The prisoner will be removed to the State Prison in a few days.

DENNIS GERARTY and JAMES MCDOUGAL quarreled at the South Brooklyn Saw-mills, yesterday, during which GERARTY knocked out one of MCDOUGAL'S eyes with a file. They were both arrested, but while at Justice WALSH'S Court the strife broke out afresh, and only ended after MCDOUGAL had bit his adversary's right ear.

Mr. CORNELIUS ROSE, of Clinton-avenue, near Myrtle-avenue, appeared before the Board of Assessors, yesterday, and asked for the remission of a tax of $1,315 56 levied upon personal property assessed at a valuation of $30,000. Mr. ROSE testified that he was not possessed of any personal property in excess of his real debts. Decision was reserved.

Counsellor EDWARD M. CULLEN made an application to Justice PRATT, yesterday, for a writ of *certiorari* to review the proceedings of the Board of Health, declaring the Elias Chemical Factory to be a nuisance, and directing that it be abated. The Court granted the application.

Drs. SCHENCK, HALL and PADDOCK, rectors respectively of St. Ann's Church, Holy Trinity Church and Grace Church, have made arrangements to hold daily morning and evening prayer-meetings during the week.

The examination in the case of ASHTON NOLAN, charged with attempting to shoot JOHN RIX, was adjourned, yesterday, by Justice WALSH, until Tuesday next.

LONG ISLAND.

On Friday evening, a Fair was held at the Town Hall, Flushing, in aid of St. George's Episcopal Church. About $600 was collected. Mrs. Dr. MCDONALD was declared, by the votes of the gentlemen present, to be the handsomest woman in the village, Mrs. LOOMIS L. WHITE receiving the second highest number of votes, and was presented with a vase of flowers. The ladies decided, by a vote, that Rev. J. CARPENTER SMITH was the popular man of the village, and presented him with a cane, cut from a tree growing on the battle-ground of Waterloo.

The coachman of Mr. AUSTIN, of Flushing, decamped on Friday night, taking with him a very valuable horse, three sets of harness and light wagon. The property was valued at $2,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

On the same night on which the accident on the New-Jersey Central Railroad occurred, a small locomotive used by the contractors on the Midland Railroad, near Woodside, ran off the draw and into the Passaic, falling a distance of nearly fifty feet. The engineer was rescued.

LA RUE, of La Rue's Minstrels, yesterday, made an affidavit before Judge MARTINDALE, that he had discovered a trunk among the baggage of Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels, which he believes was stolen from him more than a year ago. He states that on Sept. 15, 1869, ALFRED BIDAUX, the agent of the latter company, secured the trunk and contents, valued at $50, from the baggage-master at Newark, by representing himself as LA RUE'S agent.

Yesterday the jury which has been investigating the cause of the death of O'ILGEN alias Hoffman, in Newark, rendered a verdict that "death was caused by apoplexy or some other cause unknown." The stomach of the deceased is in possession of County Physician DODD, and has not been analyzed.

One side of the Bay bridge, injured by the recent accident, was renewed yesterday. Four steamers have been put on between Elizabethport and New-York for the accommodation of the traveling public. Most of the travel, however, goes via the New-Jersey Railroad from Elizabeth.

GEO. STEWART, a patrolman on the New-Jersey Railroad, discovered, this morning, the body of an old deaf woman lying in the meadow near the Harrison Depot. It is supposed that she was killed by being hit by a train.

Bishop BAILEY has concluded the purchase of the Secaucus Race-course, for the purpose of erecting an Orphan and Reformatory Institution, under the control of the Catholic clergy of the diocese of Newark. The ground cost $90,000.

Rev. R. R. MEREDITH, pastor of the Central M. E. Church, on Market-street, Newark, has tendered his resignation on account of ill-health.

Burglars entered the residence of Dr. JOS. A. DAVIS, of Bloomfield, on Thursday night last, and stole articles worth about $100.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Lieut.-Commander Chester Hatfield has been ordered to an examination for promotion. Lieut.-Commander Geo. A. White has been ordered to command the *Onward*, vice Commander Milton Haxton, ordered to return home. Master R. W. Greenleaf has been detached from the *Pawnee*, and ordered to the *Nipsic*. Surgeon W. R. Schofield is detached from the *Terror*, and placed on waiting orders.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—The United States steamer Tallapoosa, from Washington, on a visit to all the Navy-yards, arr. at Portsmouth this morning, and will sail to-morrow, after disch'g. material for that station.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 16.—The market for American Securities and Stocks closed quiet and steady. The following were the closing quotations:

Consols for money	91⅞
Consols for account	91⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862	88⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	88½
United States 5-20s, 1867	87⅞
United States 10-40s	87⅜
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	111
Erie Railroad Shares	19¾
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Shares	27⅛

FRANKFORT, Dec. 16.—United States Five-twenties opened firm at 94 for the old issue.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—LINSEED-OIL firmer, at £28 15s. @ £29 ℘ ton.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Upland, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; the sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 3d.@11s. 4d. ℘ cental for California White. PROVISIONS—Pork, 102s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. CHEESE firmer.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—TALLOW firmer at 45s. ℘ cwt. TURPENTINE easier.

BREMEN, Dec. 16.—PETROLEUM opened steady at 6 thalers 21 groats.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 17—*In steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool.*—Mme. Parianne, J. Davison, Geo. Woodward, Albert Weber, Antonio Damutti, Thomas H. Woodrich, Jas. Young, C. Windham, J. H. Fitzpatrick, S. Landsberg, Capt. R. Sutton, J. M. Price, Wm. Hogan, George Miller, J. W. Adams, John Bath, C. F. Ahrens, S. Arthur Bens, W. A. Smith, J. Partridge, Henry Acton, Francis Turner, Mr. Goldring, Wm. Douglas, Joseph Spugelhalter, Jos. Baft, A. L. Powys, E. H. Porter, Alex. Obermeyer and wife, Robert Coombes and wife, Wm. B. Mack and wife, T. Edmiston, W. Is Bridgeford, A. C. Berry and 2 children, Mrs. Gildersleeve and child, Mrs. Wilde, E. W. Berry, Capt. J. Whalton, H. Woodhouse.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—B. L. Jeffers, W. Galt, Wm. S. Campbell, lady and 2 children, C. Reynolds, Benj. S. Hall, Thos. Canavan, lady, 2 children and servant, Samuel Wilson and lady, Chas. W. Rice, Wm. J. Thompson, Miss C. L. Thompson, Mrs. S. W. Clarkson, Geo. W. Manley and lady, Miss Francis Manley, R. T. Peterson, T. W. Stimpson and lady, Benj. S. Watson, Thomas N. Watson, Mrs. Mary Fisher, F. W. Stimson and lady, David W. Tredwell.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—A. H. Strong, M. H. Strong, M. P. Norton, A. J. Root, F. Gradort, D. McElrain and nephew, F. de Bard, child and governess, Mrs. M. C. Ellenberger, Mrs. A. McNulty, 3 children and nurse, J. Diemar, J. O'Brien, J. Hanlon, W. Hoey, R. Freeland, Mrs. J. G. Hall and child, J. M. McNab, Mrs. Smith, D. H. Yates, M. Farrell, J. Haley, Rev. Mr. Tamidge and wife, Miss Benton, M. C. Buchrer and child, Mrs. F. W. Paulding, Miss G. Paulding, J. Rastall, J. S. Johnson, H. J. Armstrong, J. Rowland, J. Montaghe, A. Flanagan, O. Darmody, J. O. Ludas, Thos. James, Thos. Williams, John Chitock, G. Gardiner.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 17—*In steam-ship Europa, from Glasgow.*—Wm. Barclay, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. G. Mitchell, Miss Maggie Mitchell, Master John Mitchell, Master George Mitchell, Miss Constance Mitchell, A. Goodwill, Mrs. A. Goodwill, Rev. M. Muna, John Moore, Robt. Johnstone, Rev. V. Koren, Mrs. V. Koren, Miss H. Koren, Miss C. Koren, Master Albert Jehan, Paul and Wilhelm Koren, Miss Elizabeth Koren, Miss Allen, D. Williams, Mrs. D. Williams, Miss Hagemann.

DEC. 17—*In steam-ship Hansa, from Bremen.*—B. H. Roessel, John Rudolphi, Mrs. Doyel and child, F. Hagemeyer, with family and servant, Miss Hardt, F. W. Reimer, Edwin S. Bear, Sophie Kohler, Charles Henkel, A. Kramer, Anna Goosman, Jno. Wanner, Louis Geisler and family, Marie Armbruster, Heinr Meineking, Caroline Scheib and child, Mrs. Neymann and children, Friedr. Josse, Jos. Meinhardt, Auguste Lutje, Friedr. Jaeger.

In steamship Missouri, from Havana.—Andris Martin, Felix B. Strouse, Wm. Charles Ralphs, Mrs. Godkin, Miss E. R. Swift, Geo. W. Bangs, Edward Cummings, Capt. Heavener, W. H. Berney, R. P. Smith, Alexander Bain, Wm. Flynn, Samuel E. Higgs, H. T. Thompson, D. Commins, Edwin Bost, Baron O. Von Werchenbeck, Rev. J. McGill.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—Wm. E. Watson, G. F. Lippert, Mrs. Le Brunn, M. C. Barber, Geo. Elliott, Miss J. E. Warner, E. M. Powell, A. Shipman, De Witt Pierce, H. Miller, wife and child, Mrs. H. Mode and 3 children, Miss A. Mode, Miss Gillespie, J. M. Kent.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....7:19 | Sun sets....4:34 | Moon rises..2:25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..3:57 | Gov. Island..4:42 | Hell Gate...6:04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Holland, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Weser, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Wilmington, Cole, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Western Metropolis, Crowell, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Geo. Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Norfolk, Washington & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, Geo. B. Merrick; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Co.; Agamemnon, Middleton, Liverpool, C. L. Wright; Northern Light, Porter, Havana, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Italy, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Wyoming, (Br.,) Whinerey, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Columbia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson & Bros.; Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Albermarle, Roberts, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Jos. Fish, Carney, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Chillianwallah, (Br.,) McLellan, Mobile, S. Thompson's Nephew; Florence, Peabody, Melbourne, Maitland & Queen; Enoch Train, Lane, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Kingdom of Belgium, (Br.,) Smith, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Samuele, (Ital.,) Bolton, Marseilles, James Robinson & Co.; Venus, Davis, Cork, J. F. Whitney; Excelsior, Bowes, Cadiz, Tupper & Bentley.

Brigs Clara Jenkins, Combs, Havana, Miller & Co.; Clara M. Goodrich, Locke, Havana.

Schrs. Lizzie P. Sammonds, McDonald, St. Kitts, C. Crowell; Curtis Tilton, Nichols, Point-a-Pitre, Overton & Co.; Mary Stowe, Rankin, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Mary Farron, Bagley, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Annie V. Bergen, Thompson, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Eva Holmes, Cline, Norfolk, C. E. Staples; Allen Lewis, Lewis, Baltimore, C. E. Staples; Ell. L. Trefethen, Cummings, Baltimore, C. E. Staples & Co.; Julia A. Berkle, Etheridge, Baltimore, Wm. Chalmers; W. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; A. T. Miner, Miner, Wareham.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Europa (Br.), McDonald, Glasgow Dec. 3, via Moville 4, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Experienced light easterly winds with fine weather from 4th to 13th, thence violent westerly gales. Dec. 13, lat. 41 36, lon. 64 50, passed an Allan steam-ship bound E.; 14th, lat. 40 60, lon. 67 41, an Inman steam-ship bound E.; same date, a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; 15th, lat. 40 30, lon. 69 57, a Guion steam-ship bound east; same date, lat. 40 27, lon. 70 10, a Cunard steamship bound E.

Steam-ship Nirgo, Bulkley, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had N. and N. W. gales.

Steam-ship Missouri, Palmer, Havana Dec. 10, via Nassau, N. P., Dec. 12, with mails, mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co. The Missouri encountered strong N. W. gales, with high seas, during the last three ds.

Steam-ship Hansa, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen Dec. 3, via Peterhead 5th, with mdse. and 489 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Tripoli, (Br.,) Sowerby, Liverpool, Nov. 29, via Queenstown 30th, and Boston, Dec. 15, with mdse. to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Escort, Whitman, Liverpool Nov. 4, with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co. Is anchored outside bar.

Brig Knud, (Dan.,) Nielson, Buenos Ayres Sept. 25, with hides and skins to master. Boarded on 14th inst., 30 miles E. of Sandy Hook, by pilot-boat Fannie No. 17.

Schr. Jennie Rosslene, Tooker, Georgetown, D. C., for Bridgeport.
Schr. St. James, Smith, Port Johnson, for Providence.
Schr. Thomas P. Cooper, Smith, Port Johnson, for Providence.
Schr. Henrietta, Lynch, Port Johnson, for Providence.
Schr. Island Belle, Pearce, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Eliza Williams, Hylard, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Phœbe Elizabeth, Hill, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Native, De Hart, Elizabethport, for New-London.
Schr. Lady Suffolk, Armstrong, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.
Schr. Maria A. Navins, Ridell, Elizabethport, for Stamford.
Schr. P. M. Wheaton, Allen, Alexandria, for New-Haven.
Schr. Mary E. Simmons, Goody, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal to Hudson R. R. Co.
Schr. Ocean Wave, Bryant, Philadelphia, for Newport.
Schr. D. S. Siner, Huntley, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber for Fall River.
Schr. W. C. Atwater, Parker, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal for New-Haven.
Schr. J. Martell, Martell, Norfolk 8 ds., with ties to master.
Schr. M. E. Amsden, Crowell, Baltimore, for Boston.
Schr. Young Teaser, Slocum, Baltimore, for New-Haven.
Schr. Allie Shaffer, Holmes, Baltimore, for Norwich.
Schr. Sea Nymph, Connelly, Baltimore 6 ds., with grain to Waltrous & Co.
Schr. G. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.
Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Soper, Baltimore, for New-Haven.
Schr. P. A. Saunders, Gilman, Norfolk 6 ds., with ties to Erie R. R. Co.
Schr. Gen. Jackson, Norton, Norfolk 7 ds., with ties to New-Jersey R. R. Co.
Schr. Racheal S. Miller, Gandy, Norfolk, Va., with railroad ties to John G. Moore.
Schr. Hattie M. Howes, Howes, Baltimore 4 ds., with corn to Merrill, Son & Co.
Schr. Sarah J. Fort, Bugbee, Baltimore 5 ds., with corn for Hoboken.
Schr. Coral, Kent, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Jane, Dickens, Port Johnson, for Providence.
Schr. Sea Foam, Hubbard, Virginia.
Schr. R. Miller, Kenzell, Virginia.
Schr. A. J. Bentley, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr. W. T. Mason, Prentice, Virginia.
Schr. Crisis, Boynton, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Jane, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. Lizzie White, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. Emily Bartle, Cole, Virginia.
Schr. Dennie Hastings, Lynch, Virginia.
Schr. Alice, Delaney, Virginia.
Schr. Lizzie P., Hendricks, Virginia.
Schr. B. Olyphant, Hart, Virginia.
Schr. Emma, Bennett, Virginia.
Schr. Florence Mayhew, Virginia.
Schr. Agenoria, Parker, Virginia.
Schr. Dove, Allen, Virginia.
Schr. John Howard, Howard, Virginia.
Schr. S. J. Delan, Howell, Virginia.
Schr. R. C. & A. Ward, Edwards, Virginia.
Schr. M. E. Atwood, Jones, Virginia.
Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Valkenberg, Virginia.
Schr. Albert Mason, Low, Virginia.
Schr. S. J. Vaugh, Vaugh, Virginia.
Schr. Isabella, Strange, Baltimore, for Taunton.
Schr. L. A. Tolles, Doy, New-Haven.
Schr. Kate and Mary, Cogswell, New-Haven.
Schr. Julia S. Swan, Knapp, Norwalk.
Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

WIND—Sunset, light N. W., hazy.

Below.

Bark Geo. Kingman, (of Boston,) Eldridge, Malaga Oct. 28, with fruit to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Boarded on the 14th inst., 30 miles E. of Sandy Hook, by pilot-boat Fannie No. 17.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Weser, for Bremen; City of Paris, Italy and Wyoming, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Glasgow; Northern Light for Havana; Wilmington, for Galveston; Lodona, Western Metropolis and George Cromwell, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Louisa Moore for Newbern; John Gibson, for Gergetown, D. C.; Albemarle, Niagara and George B. Upton, for Norfolk, &c. From South-west Spit—bark Agnes, Campbell, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—Arr. steamer Aries, Philadelphia; Nereus, New-York. Below, ship Winged, Hunter, from Calcutta.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 17—Arr. steam-ship Mercedita, from New-York; ran ashore but got off safely; schrs. E. Borda, from Philadelphia; L. G. Smith, from Philadelphia; Jesse Wilson and J. H. Stickney, from Baltimore. Sld. steam-ships Virginia, for Philadelphia, and Falcon, for Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 16.—Arr. schrs. Finback, Tangier, Boston; Look Out and William F. Garrison, Philadelphia, do.; Julia and Martha, Elizabethport, do.; Chilion, do., Salem; Arizona, (Br.,) Providence, St. John, N. B.

Friday, Dec. 16—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Mary H. Wescott, Hendrick Fish, Sidney C. Tyler, Mary A. Harmen, Grand Island, and five others not yet boarded.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 17.—Arr. bark Alex. McNeill, from Callao for Norfolk. Sld. steamships Montgomery and San Salvador, for New-York, and Wyoming, for Philadelphia; ships A. Lovett, for Bremen, and Theobald, for Liverpool, and bark Eugenie, for Amsterdam.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 17.—Sld. steamship Fairbanks for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 25.—British bark Woodland, of St. John, N. B., Capt. T. W. Titus, from Montevideo, for New-York, with cargo of hides, &c., leaking; discharging.

Nov. 27—British brig Surprise, of Gibraltar, Capt. Geo. Coalfleet, from Cadiz, for New-York, with cargo of wine, &c., leaking, bulwarks carried away and loss of spars; disch'g. British ship Armanella, of Halifax, N. S., Capt. L. Cochran, from Bombay, bound to Liverpool, with cargo of cotton, leaking; disch'g.

The American bark Hala Frank, of Boston, condemned by survey, was sold at public auction on the 25th of November.

The American brigantine Monroe, after completing repairs, sailed the 1st of December for her destination, after having sold at auction 804 bags of coffee wet by salt water and condemned by survey.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, Dec. 17.—The Anchor line steam-ship Australia, from New-York, for this port, was signaled at Moville yesterday.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 17.—The steam-ship Austrian, of Allan's line, from Quebec, for Liverpool, arrived at this port yesterday. All well.

Disaster.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The bark Ibis, Capt. Wolsden, from New-York Nov. 20, for Cork, upset at Queenstown, yesterday, owing to the shifting of the cargo.

UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS, TIFFANY & CO. WILL KEEP OPEN STORE DURING THE EVENINGS.

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FANCY ARTICLES
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.

BRONZE GILT, BRONZE OXYDE, BRONZE GILT WITH ROUGE ANTIQUE AND BLUE TURQUIN.

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